

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYING, - - - - - MOHAWK.

SHORT COTTON CROP.

SMALLER YIELD THAN USUAL
IS EXPECTED.

If Consumption Continues Large, as
Seems Probable, Holders Will Be
Able to Dictate Price-Cubans An-
xious to Build Up Educational System.

H. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of
trade says: "The industries are still sur-
passing in actual output the work of any
previous year. Their new business is not
correspondingly large, nor could such or-
ders be accepted by most industries if
offered, but enough are coming to prevent
stoppage of works or much decline in
prices. In woolen goods new business of
remarkable volume exists, a marked ad-
vance in prices and in other lines of im-
portance, as in machinery, orders indicate
a surprising foreign demand. Cotton
followed its rise from 8 to 8 1/2 cents last
week by a further rise to 8 3/4 cents, with
growing belief that the crop will prove
short enough and the consumption large
enough to give holders quite their own
way. The decrease of receipts in Janu-
ary was 238,000 bales, or 20 per cent.
The exports in January were smaller
than last year by 370,000 bales, over 30
per cent. Failures for the week were
245 in the United States, against 217
last year, and thirty-three in Canada
against thirty-five last year.

EAGER FOR AN EDUCATION.

Cubans Show Fervent Enthusiasm in
Building Up School System.
Alexis Frey, superintendent of Cuban
schools, in his report to the Governor
General at Havana, says that the develop-
ment of the school system since the work
of reorganization began a few weeks
ago, says that the whole country seems
on fire with enthusiasm for education.
The popular feeling exceeds all he had
ventured to hope for. When Mr. Frey
began his work there existed in the is-
land fewer than 200 schools, all based on
the old Spanish foundations, with the
exception of a few that had been estab-
lished more than a year before in San-
tiago by Gen. Wood. There are now
2,058 schools in the island, of which 201
are in Havana City, 152 in Matanzas
City, and 170 in Puerto Principe City.

TRIED TO ROB SANTA FE TRAIN.

Engineer of No. 405 Fells Hold-Up Men
Near Perry, Oklahoma.
An attempt to hold up south-bound pas-
senger train No. 405 on the Atchison,
Topeka and Santa Fe railway was made
just after the train left the coal chute a
mile north of Perry, Oklahoma. Some-
one pulled the bell cord and the train
was slowing down, when the engineer
noticed several masked men standing
near the track. The engineer opened the
throttle, and the train dashed by the
would-be robbers, who made a futile at-
tempt to board it.

Big Strike of Coal Miners.

Three thousand miners in the Barnes-
boro, Spangler and Hastings district,
near Altoona, Pa., struck. At a meeting
the men resolved not to wait until April
1, the limit set by the Indianapolis con-
vention for the operations to grant the
concessions, and demanded an immediate
advance from 20 cents to 90 cents per
gross ton. The companies answered the
demand with a refusal, and not a man
went to work.

Stabbing Affray at a Dance.

Four men were fatally wounded at a
dance five miles from Caney, in
Oklahoma Territory. "Bob" and Carl
Thomson attacked Joseph and James
McKieles and Frank Wise with knives, in-
flicting ugly wounds. Len Cashman in-
terfered and "Bob" Thomson felled him
with a blow on the head with his revolver.

Rob Aunt of Mrs. McKinley.

Four masked men entered the home of
Mrs. Marie S. Saxton, an aunt of Mrs.
William McKinley, west of Canton,
Ohio. Daniel Blunker, a brother of Mrs.
Saxton, was awakened, but was prevented
from giving an alarm by a revolver
threat in his face. The robbers escaped
with a small amount of booty.

Steal Jewels Worth \$8,000.

At Louisville, Ky., Rodgers & Knell,
jewelers, were robbed of \$8,000 worth of
diamonds. Two men entered the store
while one engaged Mr. Rodgers in con-
versation the other secured a tray of
diamonds. The robbery was not discovered
until an hour after the men left the store.

Tank Breaks Through a Roof.

A tank containing 25,000 barrels of
water was blown over at the plant of the
National Glass Company in Findlay, O.,
and crashed through the roof of the de-
caying room, where 100 girls were work-
ing, deluging the place. Four persons
were injured. The loss to the company
is \$1,000.

Orphan Sheets Goes Free.

The Grand Jury at Tiffin, Ohio, re-
ported and failed to return an indictment
against Miss Orpha Sheets, the hand-
some young Green Springs woman
charged with the murder of her sweet-
heart, Claude "Tattle," by administering
poison.

Sheriff Killed by Clay Desperado.

Sheriff Sevier, of Clay County, Nebra-
skan, went to Denver to arrest "Red"
Hawkins, charged with highway robbery.
Hawkins started to draw his revolver,
but the Sheriff was too quick for him and
fired first. The first shot killed Haw-
kins instantly.

New Railroad to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., it is said, is to have
another trans-continental railroad. It
will extend from Mojave east through
Southern Nevada into Utah, and the
builders will be the Santa Fe, Southern
Pacific, Rio Grande and Western, and
Union Pacific systems, acting together.

Molinsens Found Guilty.

Roland B. Molinsens, tried in New
York for the killing of Mrs. Katherine J.
Adams by poison on Dec. 28, 1898, was
found guilty of murder in the first de-
gree.

Business Block Cleaned Out.

At Rush City, Minn., the S. C. Johnson
block was destroyed by fire, causing a
heavy loss. The Bank of Rush City,
postoffice, Conrad L. Beck's clothing
and shoe store, C. A. Beck's drug store
and a number of law offices and doctors'
offices were in the block.

Wreck on the Atchison.

A collision between an east-bound pas-
senger train and a south-bound engine on
the Chicago and Atchison Railway in Chicago
caused excitement among the passengers,
who excitedly rushed out to see the wreck.
Both engines were derailed and wrecked.

PREPARING FOR FREEDOM.

General Wood Educating the People
for Self-Government.

Though gratified at the excellent con-
duct of the residents of Cuba since Amer-
ican occupation began, the Washington
authorities are still unable to name the
date when American sovereignty shall
end and the inhabitants of the island
shall commence the administration of
their own affairs. Under instructions given
by the President and the Secretary of
War before his departure, Gen. Wood is
doing everything in his power to edu-
cate the people of the island in self-gov-
ernment, not only by example, but by
placing them in positions of responsibility.
It is believed that after the Spanish
subjects of the island have registered
their intent of continuing their allegi-
ance to Spain or of becoming citizens
of Cuba, the people will be ready for the
elections which will commit the municipal
governments of the island to the officers
elected by the people. These elections of
course will be conducted under American
supervision. The operations of the Amer-
ican authorities will be carefully watched by
the administration in order to determine if
the people are ready for a larger respon-
sibility, and if it should be shown that
such is the case, then a representative
convention will be called to draft a con-
stitution and to establish a general as-
sembly of independent government. The
year allowed by the treaty of Paris for
the Spanish population of the island to
elect whether they will be Cuban or
Spanish citizens will expire April 11 next.

DULL WINTER AT DAWSON.

Weather Mild Until Dec. 20, Since When
It Has Been Much Colder.
Advice from Dawson state that up to
the end of the year business in the
gold capital has been discouragingly dull,
although work on the claims was pro-
gressing well. Up to Dec. 20 the weather
had been so mild that but little gravel
had been dug out, although after that
date this impediment of temperature
was removed. The thermometer dropped
to 40 degrees below zero and ranged as
low as 57. There is now a good showing
on the dumps. The Dawson banks esti-
mate that \$21,000,000 will be taken out
this season. From 2,000 to 3,000 Daw-
sonites are arranging to leave on the first
boats down the river in the spring for
the Nome field. The Dawson fire de-
partment is doing well. The fire engine
has a half a mile of hose, and the fire
is considered surprising that the fire
was confined to so few buildings. Daw-
son has a well-equipped fire department
with a force of thirty paid men. The
fire engines are housed on the face of the
cliffs, where the water can most readily
be obtained.

FLEES FROM THE COUNTY JAIL.

Desperate Prisoner at Peru, Ind., Seizes
an Opportunity to Escape.
Ray Jones, the man who abducted pre-
tly Nellie Berger from her home north of
Peru, Ind., several months ago, and who,
with the girl, was found by Sheriff Gast
of Rochester, Ind., escaped from jail at
Peru. The escape came about in the
officers endeavoring to force a crazy per-
son into one of the cells adjoining that
of Jones, and in some manner leaving the
harrowed jailer to his cell. Jones is a
dangerous character. Miss Berger is
now lying at death's door.

TORNADO ALONG THE COAST.

Wrecks Follow in the Wake of a Storm
in Newfoundland.
Another tornado swept the coast of
Newfoundland. A bark harbor was de-
stroyed and twenty houses were blown
down, including the customs station and
the residence of the customs officer. All
the families took refuge in their cellars.
A French lobster factory, one of the largest
on the coast, was demolished. Three
schooners were driven ashore and dis-
masted.

SHOOTS WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

W. M. Allen at Black Hawk, Colo., Then
Tries to Kill Himself.
At Black Hawk, Colo., W. M. Allen,
a carpenter shot and killed his daughter,
Lula, aged 16 years; then shot his wife
twice, and finally shot himself in the
breast. The cause assigned for the shoot-
ing is dissatisfaction expressed by Mrs.
Allen because she was compelled to live
in Black Hawk. The family formerly
lived in Rock Island, Ill., and Kansas
City, Mo.

Revolver Used at Piano Works.

The piano and organ factories of Chi-
cago are open after an idleness of fifteen
weeks. Only one serious disturbance ac-
companied the general reopening of these
factories. This was at the organ plant
of Newman Bros. & Co. N. E. Nelson
was stopped as he went to the factory
and a fight followed. Some one struck
him on the head, and then Nelson drew
a revolver and fired one shot. He de-
clared he wounded a man.

Train Robber Captured.

"Pat" Crowe, who is known to the po-
lice of Missouri as the most desperate
leader of train robbers since the days of
James, was captured in Chicago, and
charged with being the principal in the
robbery of the overland fast mail train
on the Chicago and Northwestern Rail-
way at tower "W," forty-six miles west
of Chicago, on the night of Oct. 13, 1899.

Donkohors in Need.

A movement has begun in California
to send relief to the Donkohors colonies
in Manitoba, who are suffering for
food. The Donkohors are represented
as thirty people, greatly attached to
their religious beliefs, which resemble
that of the Quakers. They will not bear
arms and were driven out of Russia by
the compulsory military service.

Simply Killing China's Pulse.

Emperor Kuang-Hsu of China, who
since Jan. 25 has been generally believed
to be dead, undoubtedly is alive and still
is nominally reigning. There seems to
be no doubt, however, that by the edict
naming as his successor Pu-Chun, son of
Prince Tuan, the emperor was merely
feeling the pulse of the nation.

Bad Fire in Greensboro, N. C.

Fire at Greensboro, N. C., destroyed
the large clothing store of C. M. Van-
sant & Co. The firm's loss is estimated
at \$60,000, with \$35,000 insurance. The
store and stocks of the Sample-Brown
Mercantile Company, dry goods, and J.
W. Scott & Co., grocers, were badly dam-
aged by water.

Agreement in Kentucky.

Republican and Democratic leaders in
Kentucky have agreed upon a plan to end
the strife. Taylor gives way to Beck-
ham.

Plumbers Are Locked Out.

The 1,200 union plumbers in Chicago
were locked out the other morning, as a
result of the action taken by the building
contractors' council.

Queen's Government Agrees.

The British Government has agreed to
amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty
to permit the construction of the Nera-
gua canal without asking compensation.

Horse Driver Terribly Beaten.

H. E. Freed, a horse driver from the
youngling farm, was terribly beaten by
a Lake Shore train near Watson Ohio.

and when taken off the train at Butler,
Ind., it was thought he could live
but a short time. Freed was taking some
horses to Chicago, and slept in the car.
He was awakened by a man who had
broken into the car, and who told him he
was going to kill him and get his money.
The assailant used a coupling pin, and the
interior of the car gives evidence of a
terrible fight.

GOOSE THAT LAY GOLDEN EGGS.

Kansas Waddlers Pick Tiny Nuggets
Out of Creek Sand.

The goose that lays the golden egg has
been found, and he is a Kansas bird.
There is not only one of him, but a whole
flock. Mrs. Murrell, who lives at the
mouth of White Clay creek, a sluggish
stream that empties into the Missouri
river just below Atchison, is the owner
of the birds. One of Mrs. Murrell's
geese was sacrificed for the Christmas
feast. When she went to clean the carcass
she discovered that it was filled with
what at first appeared to be minute grains
of sand. The brightness of the stuff and
the curiosity it excited led her to keep it
to show to her neighbor. The neighbor's
husband, who is an old miner, saw it and
at once pronounced it gold—almost pure
gold. Tests made by the jeweler's subse-
quently corroborated the miner's opinion.
Discovery led to investigation. A goose
egg was analyzed. It was permeated with
gold. Egg after egg was subjected to the
test, and not one failed to show traces
of gold. A brickyard is located in the
vicinity of Mrs. Murrell's home. The mud
for the manufacture of the brick made at
these yards is pumped or sucked from the
slimy bed of White Clay creek. A vast
yard of it is constantly kept on hand.
This oozy mess is the favorite haunt of
Mrs. Murrell's geese. They waddle in it
and eat it all day long. An analysis of
this mud shows that it is pure gold. A
further analysis of the manufactured
brick shows a percentage of gold in every
one. Almost every house in Atchison is
constructed of these bricks, and minute
particles of gold in the brick can be seen
with the naked eye—very distinctly under
a microscope.

MISTREATED BY INDIANS.

White Man, Who Refused to Give Up
His Land, Nearly Lynched.

A special from Sapulpa, Okla., says:
"To make P. G. Richardson, a white
teacher, promise to leave the country, a
mob of Indians placed a rope around his
neck and dragged him from his home,
sixteen miles southeast of Sapulpa, to a
cave a mile distant, and hung him up by
the hair of a tree, and otherwise mistreat-
ed him. Richardson was rescued in time
to save his life. His body is badly
bruised. The mob of several of the
Indians have been reported to the United
States authorities at Muskogee. Richardson
crossed the country of the Indians
refusing to turn over his land to them."

Received Poison by Mail.

Miss Anna Wells of Gallipolis, Ohio,
received through the mail a letter in
which was a handkerchief filled with a
poisonous powder. She inhaled the pow-
der and became violently sick, as did sev-
eral others. Miss Wells is said to have
considerable property. The case is being
investigated.

They Don't Like Culin.

A score of discontented colonists who
had gone to Cuba to seek their fortunes
returned to New York on the Munson
Line steamer Lauroburg. They were
a unit in expressing gratitude for their
safe arrival in what they called "God's
country."

Many Persons Left Homeless.

Two fires within a block of each other
in the tenement house district of Har-
lem, N. Y., endangered the lives of more
than 150 persons and made thirty fami-
lies homeless. The fires are believed to
have been of incendiary origin.

Wreck on the Hocking Valley.

The night express from Columbus, on
the Hocking Valley Road, ran into the
rear of a freight train at Carey, Ohio.
Two brakemen and a fireman are re-
ported missing. It is said no passenger
was seriously hurt.

Illinois Storm Creates Havoc.

The town of Collinsville, Ill., narrowly
escaped destruction by a tornado. Eleven
persons were injured in the immediate
vicinity of the village, some of them fat-
ally, and there was much damage to property.

\$60,000 Fire Loss.

At Harrisonville, Mo., fire that started
in C. C. Grandberry's grocery store de-
stroyed one of the city's principal busi-
ness blocks, causing a loss estimated at
\$60,000.

Big Increase in Trade.

The statement of the London Board of
Trade for the month of January shows
increased activity. Exports of \$2,344,200 in imports
and \$2,338,400 in exports.

Large Machine Shops Burn.

The large machine shops of Sprout,
Waldron & Co., the principal industry of
Meyersdale, Pa., were totally destroyed by
fire. The loss is \$100,000.

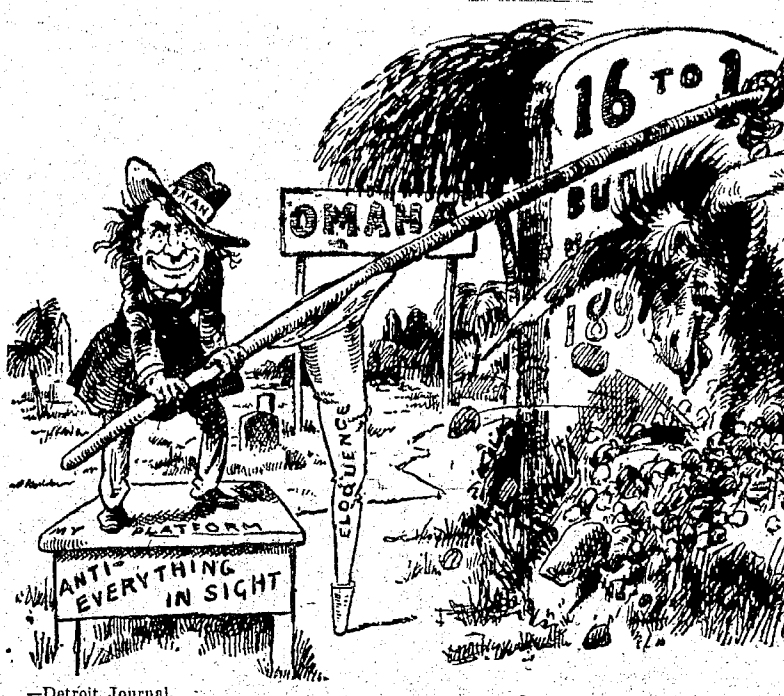
Tries to Kill Himself.

Miss Marianne Wynne, a teacher of
languages from New York, shot herself
at Berlin in consequence of a love affair
with a German chemist.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,	
\$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, shipping grades,	\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep fair to choice, \$3.00
\$2.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 67c;	corn, No. 2, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; oats, No. 2, 2 1/2c
to 2 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; butter,	choice creamery, 21c to 25c; eggs, fresh,
11c to 13c; potatoes, choice, 40c to 50c	per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to	
\$6.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$5.25;	sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00;
wheat, No. 2, 60c to 70c; corn, No. 2,	white, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; oats, No. 2, white,
2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.	
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.50; hogs,	
\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50;	wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2,
yellow, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; oats, No. 2, 2 1/2c	to 2 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs,	
\$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50;	wheat, No. 2, 70c to 74c; corn, No. 2,
mixed, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; oats, No. 2, 2 1/2c	to 2 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.75; hogs,	
\$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50;	wheat, No. 2, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 2,
yellow, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c; oats, No. 2, white,	2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; rye, No. 2, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c.
St. Paul—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 71c to	
72c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c;	No. 2, mixed, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; rye, No. 2,
57c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.95.	
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern,	
65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c;	No. 2, white, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c; rye, No. 1, 55c
to 57c; barley, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; pota-	toes, \$1.00 to \$1.10.
Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers,	
\$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, common to choice,	\$3.25 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00
to \$6.00; lamb, common to extra, \$4.50	to \$7.50.
New York City—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$6.50; hogs,	
\$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.75;	wheat, No. 2, 70c to 72c; corn, No. 2,
4 1/2c to 4 3/4c; oats, No. 2, white, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c;	butter, creamery, 19c to 24c; eggs, fresh,
14c to 16c.	

MR. BRYAN OPENING HIS CAMPAIGN.



—Detroit Journal.

READY FOR PARTY BATTLE.

Organization of Republican Con-
gressional Campaign Committee.
The Republican Congressional Cam-
paign Committee has been organized
with the following officers: Representa-
tive J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin,
chairman; Representative J. S. Sher-
man of New York, Vice Chairman;
Representative Jesse Overstreet of In-
diana, Secretary; W. B. Thompson,
Treasurer. A resolution was adopted
declaring that "in the interest of an
effective and successful campaign the
early nomination of candidates for
Congress is earnestly requested."

The list of members of the committee
is as follows:

- California—Representative Metcalf.
- Connecticut—Representative Russell.
- Delaware—Representative Hoekstra.
- Idaho—Senator Shoup.
- Illinois—Representative Cannon.
- Indiana—Representative Overstreet.
- Iowa—Representative Hull.
- Kansas—Representative Calderhead.
- Kentucky—Representative Pugh.
- Maine—Representative Boutelle.
- Maryland—Representative Mudd.
- Massachusetts—Representative Lover-
ing.
- Michigan—Representative Corliss.
- Minnesota—Representative Eddy.
- Missouri—Representative Pearce.
- Montana—Senator Carter.
- Nebraska—Representative Mercer.
- New Hampshire—Senator Gallinger.
- New Jersey—Representative Loudon-
slager.
- New York—Representative Sherman.
- North Carolina—Representative Lin-
ney.
- North Dakota—Representative Spald-
ing.
- Ohio—Representative Van Voorhees.
- Oregon—Senator McBride.
- Pennsylvania—Representative Connell.
- Rhode Island—Representative Bull.
- South Dakota—Representative Gam-
ball.
- Tennessee—Representative Gibson.
- Texas—Representative Hawley.
- Vermont—Senator Towner.
- Washington—Representative Jones.
- West Virginia—Representative Dow-
ner.
- Wisconsin—Representative Babcock.
- Wyoming—Representative Mondell.
- Oklahoma—Delegate Flynn.
- New Mexico—Delegate Perez.

Two Billions in Circulation.

For the first time on record, the
monthly treasury statement shows that
the money in circulation in the United
States exceeds two billions. Not only
is this the high-water mark of money
in circulation, but, calculated on the
highest estimation of population, 77-
116,000, it yields the highest per capita
circulation ever enjoyed in this coun-
try, to wit, \$25.08.

In order that our readers may ap-
preciate the full significance of these
figures we append a table of popula-
tion, money in circulation and per cap-
ita circulation by decades since 1800:

Year	Population	Money in circulation	Per capita
1800	5,308,483	\$26,500,000	\$4.99
1810	7,239,881	55,000,000	7.60
1820	9,633,822	67,100,000	6.96
1830	12,869,020	87,344,295	6.80
1840	17,069,453	180,305,498	10.61
1850	23,191,871	278,701,988	12.02
1860	31,443,221	435,407,232	13.85
1870	38,558,371	675,212,794	17.50
1880	50,155,783	978,328,228	19.41
1890	62,622,250	1,329,251,270	22.82
1900	77,116,000	2,008,149,855	25.98

It will be perceived that the amount
of money in circulation has more than
doubled since 1880 and that it has al-
most trebled since 1870, during
which thirty years the population has
only increased about twofold.

Such figures as these refute the wild
statements of the Bryanites, especially
as more than one-half of the money in
circulation is gold coin or certificates
based on gold or its equivalent held in
the treasury for their redemption.

There is more gold coin and gold cer-
tificates in circulation in the United
States to-day than the total circulation
of all kinds of money in the year 1878.
These are facts worth bearing in
mind when free silverites talk of the
contraction in the circulating medium
caused by the adoption of the gold
standard.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Fair Sample.

The American Steel and Wire Com-
pany last week posted notices in all its
plants notifying its employees of a gen-
eral advance in wages of 7 1/2 per cent.
to take effect from Jan. 1. The ad-
vance affects 30,000 employees. This is
a sample of the prosperity that has
struck the laboring men all over the
country. There is scarcely a day that
the newspapers do not chronicle an
advance in wages in one or more of the
great manufacturing enterprises of the
nation. The Bryanites pass such items
without reading.—Tremont (Neb.)
Chief.

Allen as a Trimmer.

Senator Allen of Nebraska is a lively
illustration of the influence of the party
whip. He has succeeded in making a
complete somersault on the Philippine
question. As his former term as Sen-
ator approached its end and no voice in
the country was raised in his honor
in favor of the retention of the islands
Now he says that he cannot defend the

action of the Government in the is-

lands. Allen evidently belongs to the
class of statesmen with whom party
comes first and country second.—Bur-
lington Haweye.

Why Bryan Is Impossible.

The wildest Bryan enthusiast, if he
has a thinking head upon his shoul-
ders, dares not believe that Bryan or
any other candidate can be elected this
year on the old free silver issue. The
silver men can at this very time
make a poll of the States that cast a
clean majority of the electoral votes
and ascertain that they are as abso-
lutely opposed to Bryan on the free
silver issue as if their votes had been
cast and canvassed against him.

KEEPING HOUSE.

With their little foreheads puckered
And their little minds perplexed,
Never knowing what new duty
May crop up to claim them next,
All too eager for the burdens
Life must surely bring to wait,
Woman's work and woman's worry
Little tots anticipate.

Would-be mothers cradle dolles
In their loving little arms;
Little hearts are all a-tremble,
Simulating love's alarms;
There are sick beds, doctors gather,
Lengthened faces tell of grief;
How girls love to borrow trouble
Passes any boy's belief.

Baby-brows are corrugated,
Would-be housewives fume and fret;
All the woes of every household
In each mock ménage are met;
Naughty children, saucy servants,
Bills to pay, and long-drawn sighs
O'er dyspepsia caused by eating
Underdone o'er-rich mud pies.

Be she big or be she little,
Child yet or to ripe years grown,
Fain is pleasure to a woman—
So would seem—as all must own;
Born to trouble while a toddler,
Meekly to her fate she bows;
Lacking trouble, she must make it—
So she plays at "keeping house!"
—Boston Globe.

TOLD IN TYPE.

WHILE riding across the Keystone State recently in one of the portable palaces common to our great railways, I met an old acquaintance—George Starbuck, now a prominent Philadelphia business man, who had at one time been a newspaper publisher, and the undefined bond that unites disciples of the craft had made us quite warm friends. After the greeting and queries attendant upon several months separation were over, under the reminiscent influence of a "Perfecto," Starbuck related the following experience:

"About 10 years ago I was editor of the only newspaper in a small town called Ciphon. The village was the county seat, and as a natural result, much of the 'county printing' found its way to my office. One morning in the early summer I was seated in my sanctum sorely perplexed. My small working force had all it could possibly



A LOOK OF HORROR FROZEN ON ITS GHASTLY FACE.

attend to it—getting out the paper, when to top it off the Sheriff placed in my hands an unusually large batch of 'sheriff's sales,' which had to appear in the next issue of the Sentinel, as my paper was named. As I sat there endeavoring to think of a way out of the dilemma, my gloomy meditations were interrupted by the entrance of a visitor, and the moment I glanced up I knew my troubles were at an end, it being easy for my experienced eye to mark him at once as a 'typographical tourist,' or as practical people would say, a 'tramp' printer. He was a tall man of perhaps 50 years of age, dark hair, slightly tinged with gray, intelligent eyes, and, strange of all, clean and sober. He proved an excellent compositor, and with his assistance the Sheriff's sales duly appeared, to the consternation of the unlucky delinquents, but substantially to the betterment of my finances.

"Two weeks later, during which time my new man, who gave his name as Hugh Manley, had become well nigh invaluable to me, the whole State was shocked by the terrible murder of Ciphon's most prominent citizen, the Hon. Alfred Cartwright. The murder, as near as could be judged, occurred about 11 o'clock Monday night. The body was found seated before the fireplace in the library, with a look of unutterable horror frozen on its ghastly face. The furnishings of the room were undisturbed, and all appearances gave evidence that no struggle had taken place. Death must have been instantaneous, as the body was found seated in an upright position; the large disk with which the deed was committed still protruded from the wound. A window opening onto the porch, found unfastened, was probably the means of egress employed by the assassin. The deepest mystery as to the perpetrator and motive shrouded the crime. Cartwright was unmarried, and with the exception of an aged couple who acted as servants, lived alone. He had been a man prominent in local politics, and although little was known of his life previous to his coming to Ciphon, he was extremely popular, and had already represented the county one term in the State Legislature.

"We hurriedly published an extra edition of the Sentinel containing a story of the crime in all its ghastly details. Detectives were worked night and day following up imaginary clues, and for the lack of better material, trying to fasten the crime on the worthy man and woman who had served his residence in Ciphon, and were apparently in every way above suspicion. Before the day for the regular weekly issue of the Sentinel was called out of town and previous to my departure hurriedly Manley to devote his energies to getting out a 'code story' of the murder mystery. As I mentioned before, with a story that he could make every effort to furnish the cowardly perpetrator of the dastardly deed.

"I returned to Ciphon the night before 'press day,' and proceeded at once to the Sentinel office. On entering I noticed a light in the composing room and looked in. Manley was at work setting type, and made a striking picture as he stood there, his nimble fingers keeping pace with flying thoughts, the flickering gas jet contrasting his not unhandsome face in bold relief against the prevailing darkness of the room. There was no 'copy' on the case in front of him, but I hardly gave this incident a thought, as he was much given to 'setting up' his articles from memory. Finishing the work at my desk, I was about to depart, when Manley came into the room and handed me a 'proof sheet,' with the request that I should read it, in order that it might be ready for correction in the morning. Here is what I read:

Starbuck produced from a pocket-book a somewhat worn newspaper clipping and handed it to me. The article was headed, 'The Mystery Solved,' and read as follows:

"The people of Ciphon will undoubtedly be surprised on reading to-day's Sentinel to learn that the 'Hon.' Alfred Cartwright's murderer has confessed; moreover, that it was he and no other who put this article into type. However, before you universally condemn the guilty wretch it is well all should read a chapter in Alfred Cartwright's life, of which the inhabitants of Ciphon are evidently in ignorance. Six years ago, in a city far from this village, there was a happy home—made bright by the sunshine of prosperity and contentment. A middle-aged man was happy in the smiles of a lovely young wife, and no cloud marred the serenity of an ideal existence. But the tempter came to this Eden as he did in the long ago. Clothed in friendship's garb he entered this peaceful household. The old, old tale was repeated. The young wife listened to honeyed compliments and base entreaties—and fell. In a few months she lay dead—killed by her own hand. The grief-stricken husband fled from the ruins of all he held dear, and after years of ceaseless wanderings returned with the calm determination to avenge that young, blasted life. The man was Hugh Manley, the tramp; the serpent, the 'Hon.' Alfred Cartwright. I killed him. Entering the window, I stole upon him. He heard me and looked up. Not a moment's repentance did I grant him. No! I sent him before his Maker with his soul as black as a raven's wing. This is the end; Hugh Manley has 'told in type' the solution of a mystery that has puzzled you all."

"Very dramatic—and," I remarked as I handed back the clipping, "What became of Manley?" "They found him the next day at his lodging house," continued Mr. Starbuck, "and placed him in the county jail, but he never came to trial. Many visitors were allowed to see him, and one morning, about a week before court convened, they found him dead in his cell. He had taken poison, no doubt smuggled to him by some friend or acquaintance. It did not surprise me, although I never believed any jury would have hanged the man—but his life was blasted. He wanted to die."

Mr. Starbuck settled back in his seat, and lighted a fresh cigar, and as I glanced at him the conviction suddenly seized me that I knew where Manley got the poison—Pennyworth's Grit.

TRIAL BY FARCE.

In Dreyfus Case Found a Parallel in "Alice in Wonderland."

There is a delicious bit of court nonsense in "Alice in Wonderland" that bears a striking similarity to the serious but almost as peculiar trial of Dreyfus. A recent writer has made the clever parallel:

"There's more evidence to come yet, please your majesty," said the White Rabbit, jumping up in a great hurry. "This paper has just been picked up." "That is it," said the Queen. "I haven't opened it yet," said the White Rabbit, "but it seems to be a letter written by the prisoner to—somebody." "Who is it directed to?" said one of the jurymen. "It isn't directed at all," said the White Rabbit. "In fact, there's nothing written on the outside." He unfolded the paper as he spoke, and added: "It isn't a letter, after all; it's a set of verses."

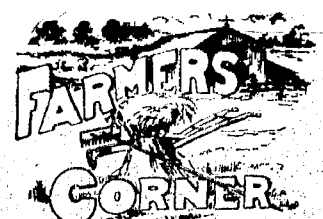
"Are they in the prisoner's handwriting?" asked another of the jurymen. "No, they're not," said the White Rabbit, "and that's the queerest thing about it."

(The jury all looked puzzled.) "He must have imitated somebody else's hand," said the King. "The jury all brightened up again." "Please, your majesty," said the Knave, "I didn't write it, and they can't prove I did; there's no name signed at the end."

"If you didn't sign it," said the King, "that only makes the matter worse. You must have meant some mischief, or else you'd have signed your name like an honest man."

"Let the jury consider their verdict," the King said, for about the twentieth time that day.

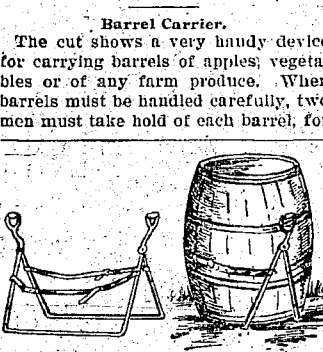
"No, no," said the Queen; "sentence first—verdict afterward."



FARMERS' CORNER.

Wire Fences. The extraordinary demand for iron and steel products, and consequent high prices, is making wire-fences cost much more than a few years ago, but we are not sure but they are even now the cheapest fences one can build, considering durability as well as first cost. Many use second-hand gas pipe for posts, and we think there is nothing better if they can be bought direct from companies who take them up because of phloph leaks that make them unfit for conveying gas, but in no way injure them for use as posts. They can be found in almost all sizes, from the inch pipe, large enough for the wire netting for poultry yards, up to a size that will carry a heavy wire for cattle fence, and if painted occasionally they are neat and durable. They would help to remove a danger sometimes feared from wire fences, the conduction of lightning. The first iron post would be very likely to ground the current.—American Cultivator.

Barrel Carrier. The cut shows a very handy device for carrying barrels of apples, vegetables or of any farm produce. When barrels must be handled carefully, two men must take hold of each barrel, for



HANDY BARREL CARRIER.

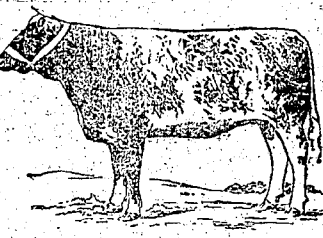
It is an unhandy thing to get hold of. The holder is made of iron rods by a blacksmith, with handles and straps. It can be opened wide and slipped down over a barrel, then brought together under it, as shown in the figure. It can then be picked up and carried away with ease. Where there are large numbers of barrels to be handled such a device will prove very effective.—New England Farmer.

Saving Rough Fodder.

A few years ago not many farmers in the corn-growing States thought of saving their corn stover, though perhaps they turned it in among it, to eat a little and tramp it down. Where small grain was grown, the straw was thought to have very little food value, though some kept their stock 'half starved on it. Eastern farmers, who were thought to be heavy savers, seldom used bean straw or pea straw. Now all these are saved, and while they need more grain with them than does clover or other good hay, it is thought economy to feed any or all of these, and by adding grain, keep the animals in better condition at less cost than when hay is fed, and at the same time add to the value of the manure made on the farm. Many varieties of weeds also make good rough forage if mown down and cured before they have ripened their seeds, and to do so helps to keep the land clean, and preserve the fertility in it for more useful crops.—Exchange.

Shorthorn Heifer.

The Shorthorn heifer, Daisy 4th, is a roan, calved Jan. 1, 1897, her sire being Prince Victor 60324, dam Daisy by Crown Prince 60564. She is owned by Mr. Wm. Heaton, Lostock Junction, Bolton, England. At the Royal Show at Birmingham, she was first in her class, and reserve for the championship as best cow or heifer. At the Durham County show she was first in her class, and won the 50 guineas challenge.



DAISY 4TH.

large clip against all breeds and sexes. She is an animal of rare style and merit, and has never been beaten in her class.

Eight-Hour Days on the Farm.

The use of machinery on the farm is very nearly reducing the hours of labor to eight hours a day. Very few ask hired help to work over ten hours now, and when at work with horses, and machinery eight hours of labor is as much as ought to be expected of the team, and the teamster expects to do but little more excepting to give the team the care it should have, and to keep the machine in order. Even this last is sometimes delegated to some other person, if there are knives to sharpen, as on the mowing machine and reaper, for not every good teamster is handy at the grindstone and some have but little mechanical ingenuity, so that though they may learn to run a machine while it is in good order, they can not put it in order if anything goes wrong.

Extra Early Potatoes.

If it is desirable to have potatoes seven to ten days ahead of those produced by ordinary field culture, place in tubs, boxes, or end up, in shallow boxes filled with sand. About one-fourth the length of the potato should protrude from the sand. Put the boxes in subdued light in a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees. From twenty-five to thirty days after the potatoes are thus started the tubers from the sand and place in a field in the same position they occupied in the box. Potatoes treated in this way will be considerably earlier than if the seed is taken directly from the bin and planted in the ordinary manner.

Stock-Raising Farmer Successful.

Corn, oats and wheat are the main crops grown in Illinois. Corn is grown

one year perhaps in a field, and oats are put in the next year. Some fields are devoted almost exclusively to corn. Now this rotation of two crops may do very well, but clover should be sown with the oats in the spring if the soil is thin. Every farmer should be a stock raiser, and one or more of his fields should be for grazing purposes. For such a farmer it will be an easy matter to prevent land exhaustion by a continued growing of one crop on the same ground. Not only can he change the grain crops, but he can change his land under cultivation to pasture, and the reverse, equally as well. The soil, when this is done, is never injured, which it is when used for the exclusive growth of one crop. The land is being constantly enriched, especially by the addition of the refuse of the fodder which is fed, and of the stock. The stock-raising farmer has every advantage to raise big crops.

Charcoal.

One of the little things which are not absolutely essential, but which the keeper of a flock of hens will be well paid for preparing, is charcoal. The hens will not consume a great quantity of it, but they seem to need a certain amount of it, and the good effects of it are admitted by all.

Charcoal is not usually kept for sale in the villages, and the majority of poultry-keepers are put to the necessity of sending away for it or of manufacturing it. An article which will fully answer the purpose can be made from corn-cobs, and this is the material which generally is made use of in the West.

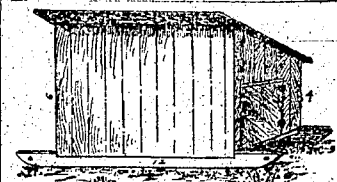
Take a lot of cobs in a loose heap where they will burn freely. Let them burn until they are charred through, but before they are reduced to ashes smother the flame with oats. Use no water for putting out the blaze. The half-burned cobs will not be wasted, as the hens will eat it with as much relish as that which has not been touched by the fire. Crush the charcoal and constantly keep up a small box of it in the poultry house.—Farmer's Voice.

Keeping Well Water Pure.

It used to be an old-fashioned custom in the country to put one or two trout in a well to insure the water being pure and wholesome. If they did not keep it so it was supposed that they would give warning of its impurity by dying themselves. We are reminded of this by seeing in an English paper that Prof. Sobrero, of Turin, has lately advised the use of eels in the house elms for the same purpose. He says two or three not large but lively eels would devour anything in the water in the shape of animalcules. Infusoria, bird droppings from the roof or vegetable matter of any kind. We think they would also take any animal matter like tadpoles or rats that might fall in and drown.—American Cultivator.

Portable Shelter.

A movable shelter for shoats or brood sows, which can be drawn from one part of the farm to another by two horses, is shown in the illustration here reproduced from the American Agriculturist. It is very easily made. Construct a shed 12 feet long of 2x8



A MOVABLE SHELTER.

inch board, using four cross pieces of same size 7 feet long. Lay the floor lengthwise. Side one side with inch board six feet high; opposite side for four feet. For plate to nail to boards to use 2x4 inch scantling. Use a 2x4 at each end for rafters, to which end boards are nailed. Roof with matched flooring. The runners are sloped at each end, and there is a door in each end of pen. This portable shelter will be found of use to every farmer, and will cost little to make.

Facts to Think About.

"Think of this for a moment, you who ship butter, and wonder what all this racket about oleo means," says the Atlanta Market Reporter. "Including 1888 and 1893 and half of 1890, just eleven and one-half years, the sale of oleo has reached over 619,000,000 pounds. The first six years the total was 250,000,000 pounds, the last five and a half years 369,000,000 pounds, or an average of about 62,000,000 pounds a year. When you count up the number of cows replaced on the basis of 200 pounds of butter a cow, you can see where the dairy interests will be in another year or two. Butter gets one freight and express rate, oleo gets a much lower one. Every item of economy in getting it on the market is in favor, of course, because a 'trust is behind the imitation, and the producers of genuine butter are scattered from Maine to Mexico."

Angora Goats.

It is said that this country imported the skins of 16,266,621 goats and kids in the year ending June 30, 1893. But the Angora goat, or its cross upon our common goat, has other value besides its skin. The fleece is about as valuable as that of a sheep, although weighing less, as it sells at a higher price per pound. The flesh of the kid or that of a young doe or wether is pronounced equal to the best lamb, while of the older animals it is said to be as good as Southdown mutton. They seem to thrive in all sections, from Texas to Manitoba, but are especially adapted to a mountainous country, and are much better at destroying bushes and shrubs. They are also able to defend themselves against dogs. Shall we see the mountains and hill districts of New England covered with Angora flocks?

Replanting Corn.

Once there was a farmer who said he always wanted to have some hills in his cornfield fail to come up, so that he could plant them over. His idea was that the late planting, tasselings out or blooming later than the main field fertilized many ears that did not receive the pollen from the earlier corn; and thus the ears were better filled out at the tip. Perhaps he was right, but if so he could have attained his end better by leaving one row in five or six unplanted until the others were up.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

"Jesus at Jacob's Well" is the title of the lesson for Feb. 18, and the Scripture portion is John 4: 5-26. After the talk with Nicodemus there followed a period of preaching in Judea, during which the disciples of Jesus baptized many new converts. John the Baptist spoke to his followers of the authority of Jesus, showing them that he was indeed the Messiah, the one that served henceforth. This was near the close of John's work; for shortly afterward he was arrested by order of Herod, because he had condemned Herod's lawless domestic relations, and remained in prison at the fortress of Machaerus, on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, until his death. When Jesus turned to Judea, he was indeed he left Judea. The fourth gospel gives a detailed reason from that of Matthew (4: 12) and Mark (1: 14): it says that when Jesus learned the feeling of the Pharisees with regard to him and John the Baptist, he left Judea. The two reasons are not inconsistent. Jesus may have formed the purpose to leave Judea when he learned that the Pharisees were beginning to argue about his relation to John, which they doubtless sought to represent as a rivalry; and then the execution of this purpose may have been hastened by the sudden news of John's arrest.

On the way from Judea to Galilee Jesus had to pass through Samaria, which, unless he chose an indirect route, involved crossing the Jordan twice. This circuitous route was used by many in that day, for Samaria was a hated country. The basis of that enmity should be recalled. Due originally to a racial animosity between the pure-blooded Jews of Judea and the mongrel population of Samaria, descended from the intermarriage of Israelites with colonists from the valley of the Euphrates, this hatred was intensified by many conflicts of which the quarrel during the rebuilding of the walls of Jerusalem under Nehemiah was an example. The Samaritans held only the temple at Shechem as their own, and refused to acknowledge the temple at Jerusalem as the proper place for worship, and had a temple of their own on Mount Gerizim.

A city of Samaria, called Sychar, Jacob's well is located a mile and a half east from the modern town of Nablus, the ancient Shechem. Half a mile north-east from the well is a village called Askar. Sychar, which used to be identified with Nablus, is now generally thought to be Askar.

Jacob's well is to be seen by travelers to-day, and the genuineness of the site is never disputed. One may feel sure here, as in comparatively few places in Palestine, that the exact spot where patriarchs of old and our Lord himself stood and spoke and rested.

"A woman of Samaria," that is, a Samaritan woman; not from the city of Samaria, which was miles away. There was, of course, nothing unusual in the fact that this woman should come anywhere near half a mile to a well to get water from Jacob's well when she could have got water nearer home; for the water of this well was especially good, freer from mineral substances than most of that in the neighborhood, and therefore much desired. Jesus said unto her, "Give me to drink." He was thirsty and wanted water; that was the plain fact. There was no artificial attempt to open a conversation. Jesus never did anything artificial. The surprise of the Samaritan woman was natural. She could tell by his appearance that he was a Jew and an educated man—a rabbi, probably. That such a man should condescend to ask a favor of a Samaritan woman was almost unprecedented. Her question is perhaps tinged with boldness, to be expected in a woman of her class. Notice that Jesus, who must have felt a certain repellant influence in the very society of such a person, allowed no such feeling to prevent him from sympathetically and faithfully dealing with her. He was almost unapproachable in them, but for what there might be developed in them.

"Living water," in the ordinary language of the time, was simply flowing water, spring water, as distinguished from standing water.

Verse 14 must be pondered. "The water that I shall give shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." The life that Christ gives is a true life; it grows, and gives to others. If a Christian does not find that there constantly arises in his heart new inspirations and strength and courage, with something to spare for a needy world, he may suspect something wrong. "To every religion," according to the old phrase, is not to acquire a desirable possession that is to be kept locked up for personal use only; it is to open the gates and let the great stream of divine life flow through the heart and out again into society, freshening and blessing all that it touches.

The keen questioning of Jesus lays bare the sins of men and women without delay. No one need hope to become acquainted with Christ and hide his sins. The two things do not go together. This Samaritan woman had not expected to discuss her domestic affairs. She thought, when she found that Jesus was so intimate with her, that she might talk over some impersonal matter; attempted, in fact, to introduce the old controversy about the Samaritan worship on Mount Gerizim. Just so do men to-day seek to turn conversation from their own sins to the inspiration of the Bible or the mistakes of Moses, or the inconsistencies of church members.

"Ye worship ye know not what; we know what we worship; for salvation is the Jews." Here speaks the loyal Jew. Jesus proceeded to take the racial pride out of the woman by a firm, uncompromising rejection of the Samaritan claim. He had no intention of agreeing to the ancient question, which was according to the Jewish opinion not open to argument. It does not pay, in dealing with inquirers or unrepentant persons to attempt to win their favor by patiently arguing on immaterial questions of doctrine. What they are trying to do, whether consciously or unconsciously, is to quiet the personal appeal of the gospel by raising other issues. It is usually safe to keep the issue plain—the choice or the rejection of Jesus Christ as master; not the acceptance of a set of doctrines or the adherence to any religious body. Those things come later, and come easily if the heart is right.

"The hour cometh and now is," the fall of Judaism was at hand, when the temple would no longer be the center of the worship of God. Jesus realized how tremendously the coming end of the Jewish state and destruction of the temple would change Judaism.

"I know that Messiah cometh," for whom the Samaritans, as well as the Jews were looking, though they did not agree as to his name.

Next Lesson: Jesus Baptizes at Nazareth. Lesson 4: 16-30.

FAITHFUL SHEEP-HERDING DOGS.

Instances of Their Wonderful Intelligence Are Numerous.

"The most celebrated breed of shepherd dogs ever known in the West," said J. H. Bristol, the old-time sheepman of Fort Collins, Col., "were those bred from a pair of New Zealand dogs brought to Colorado in 1875. I had several of their pups on my ranges and could fill a volume with instances of their rare intelligence and faithfulness."

"I remember one pup in particular. He was only six months old when he was sent out one day to work on the range. At night, when the herd was brought up to the corral, we saw at once that a part of the herd was missing. There were 1,600 head in the bunch when they went out in the morning, but when we put them through the chute we found that 200 were missing. The pup was also missing. Well, all hands turned out for the search. We hunted all that night and all of the next day and did not find the lost sheep until along toward night. But they were all herded in a little draw, about five miles from home, and there was the faithful dog standing guard. The wolves were very plentiful in those days and the dog had actually hidden the sheep from the animals in the draw. The poor fellow was nearly famished, as he had been for thirty-six hours without food or water. From that day he became a hero, but was so badly affected by hunger exposure and thirst subsequent overfeeding and petting that he did not long afterward."

"This same pup's mother was an especially fine animal. One night the herder brought in his flocks and hurried to his cabin to cook himself some supper, for he was more than usually hungry. But he missed the dog, which usually followed him to the cabin of an evening to have her supper. The herder thought it rather strange, but made no search for the dog that night. But next morning he found the gate open and the faithful dog standing guard over the flocks. This herder, in his haste the night before, had forgotten to close the gate, and the dog, more faithful than her master, had remained at her post all night, though suffering from hunger and thirst."

"On another occasion this same dog was left to watch a flock of sheep near the herder's cabin while the herder got his supper. After he had eaten his supper he went out to where the sheep were and told the dog to put the sheep in the corral. This she refused to do, and, although she had had no supper, she started off over the prairie as fast as she could go. The herder put the sheep in the corral and went to bed. About midnight he was awakened by the barking of a dog down by the corral. He got up, dressed himself, and found the dog—with a band of about fifty sheep, which had strayed off during the previous day without the herder's knowledge, but the poor dog knew it, and also knew that they ought to be corraled, and she did it."—Denver Post.

The Man Who Works.

"The man that is so far advanced that he likes the work he is doing," said Mr. Stogdoleton, "has reason to feel hopeful of himself. I suppose that the very great majority of us go through the work we have in hand the easiest way we can and get through it, skipping the hard places when possible, and thinking we'll be glad when it's finished; but the next job will be just the same; there will be just about so many hard places in it, and then we'll be wishing just the same that we could get through that job."

"The fact appears to be that we are always trying to shirk the present job. We mean well, in a feeble sort of way, and the next thing we tackle we are going to do right up to the hilt; but when we strike that which, because the present work, don't we try to shirk that too? We do, indeed, and that's what we do all through life; daily putting off our best endeavors till to-morrow. Kind of a miserable thing to do, isn't it?"

"But occasionally you meet a man who puts in his best efforts every day, and rejoices in the labor; he doesn't care a continental what the next day is going to bring to him; he can handle it whatever it is; just now he's engaged with to-day's labor; and he does that up thoroughly and completely and searches out the last knot and cranny; he isn't trying to see what he can pass by, but what he can root out; and he goes home satisfied with his work, and he's the one man in a thousand that leads all the rest and his pay corresponds with his labors."—New York Sun.

One of Maud Booth's Converts.

A volume might be written on the wonderful work done by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth among the convicts in the New York State prisons. Once Mrs. Booth and her aids had won the confidence of a prisoner who was feared by all his companions. One day in speaking of his past he told them that he was absolutely innocent of the charge for which he was suffering imprisonment, and he thanked Mrs. Booth for some reading matter she had brought him.

"I have got witnesses to prove my innocence, even if they are in prison now," he asserted.

"Why don't you try to secure a new trial?"

"Well, you see," he replied, after a little pause, "I was acquitted of a number of charges when I was guilty, and so when I was convicted of something I never did I concluded to myself, 'It's just about even balance,' and I took my medicine without any kicking."—Collier's Weekly.

The Oldest Church.

The oldest building in the world that has been uninterruptedly used for church purposes is St. Martin's Cathedral, at Canterbury, England. The building was originally erected for a church, and has been regularly used as a place for religious gatherings for more than 1,500 years.

Wood Tar Prepared as of Old.

It is curious to note that wood tar is prepared just as it was in the fourth century. It is a bark is chosen and a hole dug into which the wood is placed, covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath and the tar slowly drips into the barrels placed to receive it.



STREET CAPITAL.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the Milwaukee Superior Court in the garbage-plant case, the city being defeated in its appeal. The agitation over the collection and disposal of garbage has been perplexing the officials and aldermen and citizens of Milwaukee ever since Health Commissioner Walter Kumpster made his sensational statements in 1896 that garbage was being dumped into the lake and had so polluted the water of the bay that it was unfit for drinking purposes until boiled. The statements were vigorously refuted by the Wisconsin rendering company, and by the then city engineer, George H. Bonzenberg. The company stated that there was no truth in the allegation that garbage had been dumped in the lake and the city engineer said that there was no truth in the statement that the water had been polluted. An effort was made to take the contract away from the company, or, at least, to withhold their monthly appropriation, but it failed. The agitation gave rise to all sorts of charges and counter charges and scandals of every sort filled the air. The contract of the Wisconsin Rendering Company expired in August, 1896. There was a faction in the Council which favored municipal ownership and desired to have a plant erected and operated and operated as a municipal plant. But it was decided to again award a contract, and accordingly, on Dec. 14, 1896, bids were opened. The Eagle Sanitary and Cremation Company was the lowest bidder. No sooner had the contract been awarded, however, than an injunction suit was brought by Miller, Noyes & Miller, with J. H. Rice as the complainant, restraining the erection of the plant on the grounds that the city had no money to expend for that purpose and had already exceeded the limit of its bonded indebtedness. The suit of the plaintiff was successful after being carried to the Supreme Court.

Insurance Commissioner Emil Giljohann has issued the following letter of warning to fire insurance agents, and asks that they be read by the general public: Dear Sir—I wish to call the attention of fire insurance agents to the provisions of section 1, chapter 190, laws of 1890; also to section 1926, statutes of 1893, which I understand are repeatedly violated. It has come to my knowledge that policies are being signed in blank by local agents, and sent by the city and county agents residing outside of this State, who issue the policies so signed and receive the premium therefor. This is a violation of section 1, chapter 190, which provides that policies may be issued at the companies' department offices, but upon applications procured and submitted to the company by the local agent, and that the agent does not know in what part of the State the policy is signed, and the payment of the premium upon his records, which I am led to believe is not done where a policy is signed in blank by an agent. The State is the loser to the extent of the tax on these premiums, and other agents are deprived of their commissions on this business when written outside of the State. Section 1924, statutes of 1898, provides that any agent that procures any insurance in any city or village that has a regularly organized fire department must file a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with the treasurer of such city or village, and on failure to do so, he is liable to a fine of one hundred dollars. Any agent that signs a blank policy does not know in what part of the State the risk covered by this policy is placed by the general agent; it may be placed in some city or village that has an organized fire department, wherein the agent has filed no bond, which would make him liable by reason of having counterfeited the policy. It will be my earnest endeavor to put a stop to this violation.

Bank Examiner E. I. Kidd in his annual report says the banking business in Wisconsin is just now in an unusually prosperous condition. Twelve new banks came into existence the past year and but three failed. The increase in deposits and volume of business is unparalleled in the financial history of the State, and the increase in the number of banks is the largest in recent years. The aggregate resources of all the banking institutions of the State on Dec. 2, 1890, \$148,342,776.80, compared with returns of the same date in 1888, shows an increase of \$10,449,243.76. It also shows an increase of nearly \$26,452,253.35 in individual deposits, and an increase of \$18,550,110.63. The cash reserve held by the State institutions is approximately 30.73 per cent and that of the national banks 25.33 per cent of their deposits. A classification of the loans, and discounts indicates that \$31,0

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

If what state papers say is true, a gang of green goods operators are victimizing not only the poor "lube" but also smart business men. The headquarters of the swindlers are said to be located at Allentown, Pa.

Isn't the upper peninsula getting a little greedy for state honors? It is urging Osborne for Governor, Robinson for Lieutenant-governor and Oren for attorney-general. However they are none of them candidates to be ashamed of.—Alpena Pioneer.

According to his own confession, Aguinaldo is a traitor; according to the statements of his friends, he is a murderer, and according to the word of Admiral Dwyer, he is a liar. Materials for a character study of the Washington of the Philippines are accumulating fast.—New York Tribune.

Former Secretary of State, Olney, is being talked of by eastern Democrats as a candidate for the presidency against Mr. Bryan. He would make new issues, and that is what the reasoning Democrats want. They are awfully tired of Bryan's talk about silver.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

Gen. Wardell, a prominent Californian, now visiting Washington, says that nine-tenths of the people of that state favor permanent retention of the Philippines; and that when peace has been restored on the islands and we begin to realize the possibilities of trade with the Orient, San Francisco will rival New York as a seaport.

There seems to be plenty of good material from which to choose a running mate for President McKinley in the next campaign. Governor Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Cornelius Bliss are among the eastern men mentioned in this connection, and Governor Schofield of Wisconsin is spoken of if a western man is decided upon.

Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who has just formally come over to the Republicans, was one of the ablest and most ardent of the Bryanite chieftains in 1896. He made many speeches for Bryan in that canvass, and has spoken often since then on the Bryanite side in Congress. Events, however, have shown Sibley that he was wrong, and he has got out of his old companionship. One difference between men like Sibley and Bourbon-like Bryan is that the Sibleys learn something from experience, while the Bryans do not. Many other influential Bryanites will follow Sibley out of their party before election day.—Sag. Cour. Herald.

Iglesius and Eduardo Condo, Puerto Rican labor leaders, who arrived in New York from that island a few days ago, have issued an appeal to this government on behalf of the workmen of Puerto Rico. The two delegates, who have established headquarters in New York, declare that the working class of their island have been reduced by reason of the war, the hurricane, and the action of this government since the storm to a condition of extreme destitution. They declare that unless action is taken soon riots will occur throughout the island, as the poor are desperate from their suffering. To get justice, say these delegates, is almost impossible for the poor, and the laws practically result in the disfranchisement of the majority of the laborers. Of the 1,000,000 inhabitants 600,000 are absolutely paupers through no fault of their own.

Consul General Stowe at Cape Town serves notice on American manufacturers that "as soon as the war in South Africa is over there will be a boom which will afford many opportunities for the introduction of American goods and American enterprises." Mr. Stowe's announcement is sufficiently startling, but we are surprised at the limits of his prophetic vision into the future of South Africa. Almost any of us could have crossed the palm of a back-street smoothy with a lead nickel, and drawn the information that a beseeched country like the Transvaal, without a seaport and with limited means of support, would be short on baking powder and ribbon if the contest continued long enough. But what is wanted of Mr. Stowe, now that he has made a stir in the predicting art, is to know when the war will close. If he will tell that we will engage ship room in advance right now, and he will also offer a favor on our anti-boer friends.—Detroit Journal.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th, '00.

Editor Crawford's Avalanche.

President McKinley, the entire Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court, nearly every member of the Senate and House, Gen. Miles and his staff, and as many persons of prominence as the Church of the Covenant would hold attended the funeral of the late Gen. Henry W. Lawton, this afternoon. The military escort which followed the remains to Arlington Cemetery was the largest seen in Washington at a funeral since the burial of Gen. Phil Sheridan. In order that the escort might be as impressive as possible, U. S. troops were brought to Washington from all nearby military stations and from as far away as Kentucky. Every possible honor was paid to the remains of the brave officer who lost his life in the far-away Philippines. May he rest in peace among his brave comrades who sleep in beautiful Arlington until awakened to answer the roll-call of the greatest of all Commanders.

Much of the criticism of the treaty sent to the Senate this week, by which England waives any rights it may have had under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to participate in the construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal, is ridiculous when confronted by the facts in the case. For instance, how could there have been any hood-winking of this government, since the treaty was prepared by Secretary Hay, under the personal direction and advice of President McKinley, and accepted without change by England. Many of those who first criticized the clause guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal and forbidding the erection of fortifications at its entrances, have changed their minds since it was learned that this clause was inserted because of the intention of the President to negotiate a treaty with all the commercial nations, under which each will guarantee the perpetual neutrality of the canal, thus providing a stronger and more sure protection than would be afforded by the most formidable fortifications it would be possible to construct. Senator Morgan, who is in line with the more progressive men in the Senate in support of the treaty, correctly sized up much of the opposition when he said: "There are some men in the Senate who would propose an amendment to the Ten Commandments if they were sent in here by God Almighty Himself. I do not believe any material amendment to the pending treaty is required to protect our rights in the canal." The treaty is now being carefully considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and will doubtless in due time be favorably reported and ratified.

President McKinley has received many congratulations on his having succeeded in getting so able a man as Judge W. H. Taft, of Ohio, to become the head of the Civil Commission which will go to the Philippines in a few weeks for the purpose of establishing Civil Local Government throughout the Islands. Judge Taft says he will remain on the Islands for two years, but has no idea of becoming civil governor of them.

Although Senator Butler, of N. C., who is chairman of the Populist National Committee, is supposed to be an ally of the democrats in most of their political schemes, he made a speech against the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution of that state that was in line with the attitude of Senator Pritchard, in which he said, after calling attention to the fact that the amendment would disfranchise 60,000 white voters: "This whole scheme is not only fraught with danger, but it is unnecessary. It puts the South in a false and untenable position to attempt to deal with suffrage in this uncandid manner."

Senator Hoar, who has received as much abuse from Southern democrats as any man now in public life, is a man of too much experience to be deceived by the compliments they are now paying him because he is with them in opposing the expansion policy of President McKinley and the republican party. He knows his history well enough to be fully aware that it is only another case of "The Greeks bearing gifts," and to accept those compliments at their real value.

Senator Aldrich stated in a speech, when the Finance Bill was first reported to the Senate, that there was nothing in the bill to prevent a renewal of the attempts on the part of this government to secure international bi-metalism at any time there should appear to be any prospect of success, and this week the finance committee reported an amendment to the bill, explicitly declaring that the provisions of the bill are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bi-metalism, provided the same be received by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

WANTED—Several persons for district of law business in this state, or represent up to their own and were under contract. Willing to pay yearly \$100 payable weekly. Delectable information with our own opportunities. References exchanged. For full address stamped envelope S. A. Park, 322 Carlton Building, Chicago.

Letter to Delinquent Subscribers.

We reproduce below the circular letter of Publishers Forbes and Reynolds, of Quarryville (Pa.) Sun:

DEAR FRIENDS:—

Quite a number of people have the bad habit of letting their subscription to a newspaper run along without paying any attention to the label. We are sorry to say that you are one of them.

Do you ever think of the inconvenience it puts the printer to?

Take a plain, everyday view of the matter once.

Suppose you had 2,000 bushels of wheat or potatoes, and that you did the same as the newspaper publisher—sold it out all over the country, one bushel to each individual, delivered, and he said he'd call and pay for it "some time."

Now, the selling is easy enough. But some day you need \$500 or \$1,000. Then you run up against trouble.

You don't have time to go and see each one of your individual customers.

You write them a letter. To write half of them—1,000—is a big job, and then the paper and envelopes and stamps will cost you \$25, besides the time lost.

That makes a pretty big item, doesn't it?

However, that is not the worst of it. You need that money the very worst kind.

To your horror, but few of them pay any attention to your letter. Each one of them apparently says to himself: "Well, it doesn't suit me just now. The amount I owe is small and it won't hold out much anyway. I'll just let them wait."

That is just our condition right now. We need money. We have large bills coming due to pay. Our friends have failed to send their portion.

Don't you see the predicament we are in, and that unless you help us out, we are going to get deeper in the mire?

We must pay for everything that we use. If we fail to settle the first of each month, we get no more credit, that's all, and that's quite enough.

Now we are not willing to believe that you mean to cripple us intentionally. We presume it is just oversight; or, perhaps, you have never looked at it the way it really affects.

We would like you to do to us just the way you would want your neighbor to do unto you. It gives us real pleasure to give credit to those who pay promptly; but we must have money, and since paper has almost doubled in price, we can't afford to wait long.

Now then just put a dollar bill and your name and postoffice address in the envelope that came with this, and mail to us right away.

Then we can pay our debts and keep the machine a-golog.

Yours very respectfully,
FORBES & REYNOLDS,
Quarryville, Pa.

A Philadelphia concern has received an order for thirty ten-wheeled passenger locomotives from the Paris and Orleans Railway, of France, which is the first order ever placed in the U. S. by that company. Thus the wheels of prosperity still roll on.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks' Almanac.

There is no comparison between former editions and this splendid Almanac for 1900, now ready. Printed in beautiful colors, on much finer paper; its 196 pages are packed with invaluable information on storms, astronomy and meteorology. It is illustrated with nearly 200 finest half tones and other engravings. This superb book would sell anywhere for fifty cents, but it costs only 25c a copy, and every subscriber to Rev. Irl R. Hicks' now famous paper, Words and Works, at \$1.00 a year, receives this elegant Almanac as a premium. Words and Works is a recognized leader among the best family and scientific journals, while nothing of its kind can compare with the Hicks Almanac. One dollar a year is a nominal price for such unique and useful publications. Professor Hicks has justly, and of necessity, withdrawn his storm and weather forecasts from all free almanacs, having generously given his time and labor free for nearly twenty years. Words and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

We will club THE AVAMANCHE with Word and Works for only \$1.70 a year to all subscribers who pay in advance.

"Keeping Cows for Profit" is the well chosen title of the newest work on practical dairying to come under our notice. We understand that a large issue of this little publication is being gratuitously circulated with the compliments of The De Laval Separator Co., 74 Cortland Street, New York, which concern offers to send a copy to every reader of the "Avalanche" upon request.

WANTED—Several persons for district of law business in this state, or represent up to their own and were under contract. Willing to pay yearly \$100 payable weekly. Delectable information with our own opportunities. References exchanged. For full address stamped envelope S. A. Park, 322 Carlton Building, Chicago.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1899, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyan, Ill. For sale by L. Fournier.

The customs receipts of the Government in January were over \$22,000,000, being the largest in any month since 1891 except March and April, 1897, which were abnormal by reason of the heavy importation in anticipation of the approaching change in the tariff law. Yet this is the same Dingley law which the democrats, in 1897 and in the earlier part of 1899, insisted was a failure as a revenue producer.

"I think I would crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of. One application relieves the pain. For sale by L. Fournier.

Benefit to Cuba by reason of American control are not merely of the material order. After only three months work Superintendent Frye is able to report the establishment of 1,878 primary schools in the island, with 100,000 children in attendance. It is expected the number will be increased to 150,000 by May 1st, and the good effect is made evident by the fact that the native papers are now praising editorially the American system of education and are asking that more English be taught in the schools.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effective cure make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate and loosens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by L. Fournier.

The practice of boycotting, besides being a despicable thing in itself, is very often a boomerang. At Minneapolis, the Produce Exchange Co. boycotted a dealer, and ruined his business. He sued for \$25,000 damages, and has obtained judgment, the decision being sustained by the Supreme Court, to which it was appealed.

L. Fournier guarantees every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for lagrippe, coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. dec-3m

Default having been made in the condition of a mortgage, made by Charles Fauley to Rasmus Hanson, dated August 10th A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1899, in Liber B of mortgages, on page 631, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the time of this notice, the sum of fifty six dollars and thirty one cents, and an attorneys fee of fifteen dollars, as by the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Crawford is holden) the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with seven per cent interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, as by the statute in such case made and provided, and the said premises being described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Grove, in the county of Crawford and state of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: The Northwest quarter of section two, in township twenty-six, north of Range one, west of Michigan Meridian, in Michigan, and containing one hundred and forty acres and thirty-six hundredths of an acre. Dated February 3d 1900.

RASMUS HANSON, Mortgagee
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Atty. feb-8-13w

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a mortgage, made by Charles Fauley to Rasmus Hanson, dated August 10th A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the county of Crawford, and State of Michigan, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1899, in Liber B of mortgages, on page 631, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the time of this notice, the sum of fifty six dollars and thirty one cents, and an attorneys fee of fifteen dollars, as by the statute in such case made and provided, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

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RASMUS HANSON, Mortgagee
GEO. L. ALEXANDER, Atty. feb-8-13w

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & Co.

WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain, Potatoes

And other

Farm Products

FOR

Cash or Trade

WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries

AND

Dry Goods and Hardware

AT

Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR

Staley's Underwear

AND

Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

You will NEVER REGRET

Purchases made at our store, because we always give you honest values for your dollars, and our goods are just as represented.

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Furnishings, etc.,

in great variety, up-to-date styles and rock bottom prices.

We want your trade!

And the only way to get and keep it, is to suit you. If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us, and we will try and make it right.

That New Dress

will be the prettiest in town if you make it by the New Idea Pattern. See the thousands of New Ideas in our Fashion Review. They will delight you. Such nobby and chic styles. Fashion plates given away free!

R. MEYERS,

The Corner Store, GRAYLING, MICH.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.

The direct line from TOLEDO, VIA DAYTON, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSONVILLE, ASHEVILLE, FLORIDA, TEXAS and the SOUTH.

CINCINNATI LINE.

Three Trains Daily Detroit to Cincinnati.

INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Two Trains every Week-day from Detroit and Toledo to Indianapolis. Vestibule Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Parlor Cars on Day Trains.

G. E. CLIMAN, D. P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

D. G. EDWARDS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Notice.

TO THE FEDERAL BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Mortgagee named in the last recorded mortgage against the land herein described:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of said land which is described as follows:

Amount paid \$37.22, taxes for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

JOHN C. FALLING, Grayling, Crawford Co., Mich.

Notice of Tax Sale.

TO SANBURN & HILL.

TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of said land which is described as follows:

SW 1-4 of N. E. 1-4, Section 9, Town 25, North Range 4 West.

Amount paid \$37.22, taxes for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

JOHN C. FALLING, Grayling, Crawford Co., Mich.

Notice of Tax Sale.

TO MORGAN & LEWIS.

Oswego, New York.

TAKE NOTICE, that sale has been lawfully made of the hereinafter described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of said land which is described as follows:

Section 22, Town 26, North Range 4 West.

Amount paid \$1.33, tax for year 1895.

H. ZIERES, Grayling, Mich.

Notice.

TO THE FEDERAL BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Mortgagee named in the last recorded mortgage against the land herein described:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefor, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after service upon you of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the Sheriff for the service of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commencement of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each description, without other additional costs or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land, which is described as follows:

The W 1/4 of the North West quarter (1/4) of Sec. 11, Town 23 N. Range 2 W. and the E 1/4 of the North West quarter (1/4) of Sec. 11, Town 28 N. Range 2 West.

Amount paid \$35.20, taxes for the years 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902.

Yours Respectfully,
HARRY A. MILLER
Springport, Jackson Co., Mich.

Dated Jan. 13, A. D. 1900.

CELESTINE KING

NATURE'S CURE

A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise started her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celestine King she was able to sleep, and she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she is bright and cheerful. Celestine King cures Consumption, and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent or improve; also get CAVEAT, TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch or photo for free examination and advice.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

MUNN & Co., 351 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 55 E. W. Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LY. GRAYLING.	AR. AT MACINAW
Mackinaw Express, 4.40 P. M.	7.15 P. M.
Macquett Express, 3.10 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
N. Y. Express, 9.20 A. M.	2.25 P. M.
Accommodation, 12.00 A. M.	3.50 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

DET. EXPRESS, 2.30 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 10.20 A. M.	2.25 P. M.
Accommodation, 5.25 A. M.	10.15 A. M.

LEWISTON BRANCH.

Accommodation, 9.00 A. M. Ret'g. 1.45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Advertised letters—William Foster, Harvey Thomas, John McCarr.

BORN—Feb. 11, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cushman.

Pay your subscription and subscribe for the Household.

Mureco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

J. Besson is renovating his shop on the corner of Railroad and Ogemaw streets, for a dwelling.

Thomas KaChittago has moved back to town. Country air and work did not agree with him.

Paninular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAS.

Louis Nephew returned Monday from a visit with friends at Bay City and Standish.

Don't forget the social entertainment at the Presbyterian church Friday evening.

Subscribe for the "Avalanche" and "The Household." Only \$1.25 per year.

The post office had plenty of extra work, yesterday, St. Valentines day.

FOR SALE—One pair of horses, one wagon, sleighs and harness, cheap for cash. F. O. Peck. feb15

According to the ancient tradition or ground-hog theory, we must prepare to have six weeks more winter, as Feb. 2nd was a fair sunny day.

R. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, came down with the steam, Monday, seeking legal redress for labor performed in the woods.

FOR SALE—A good work team, weighing about 2800 lbs., young and ready for business. Will be sold worth the money. J. M. Francis.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Aid society will give a social evening at the church Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Admittance 10 cents.

Do not forget to pay your subscription, and remember that the AVALANCHE at \$1.00 per year, requires payment in advance.

Every tax-payer in the county should read carefully our continued story in the supplement with this issue and see if his property is included in the list of lands for sale.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

H. Joseph took his boy to Harper Hospital, Detroit, last week, where he was operated on for appendicitis, and is reported far on the road to recovery.

The Knights of Maccabees, of Michigan, who commenced business in 1881, have had a most phenomenal growth. They now have a membership of nearly 85,000.

An engine was disabled last Thursday, near Roscommon, so that an engine had to be sent from here to take the train off the main track so the passenger trains could pass.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines, will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

James Watson of Roscommon was in town Monday on business, and made us a call. He is full of republican politics and an ardent supporter of Col. Bliss for Governor.

It is reported that Charles Beebe, familiarly known as "Peg" was thrown from a load of logs near Trowbridge, and had his remaining leg fractured so that he will lose the foot.

The next meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Mack Taylor on Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock. All interested are cordially invited.

About a score of the members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. went to Gaylord Tuesday to visit the Post and Corps of that village. A sumptuous banquet was spread and good social time enjoyed.

Mrs. S. Hempstead wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling that she has on hand for sale a complete line of hair goods and ladies' toilet articles which she will be pleased to show to any one at her home on Cedar Street. feb15

The Grayling Pedro Club was entertained last Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain. Eight tables played and the favors were won by Mrs. L. T. Wright and Mrs. Insley. Refreshments were served and the evening was very pleasantly spent. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Fournier, assisted by Dr. and Mrs. Insley.

Supervisor Hanna, of Beaver Creek was in town yesterday.

Frank R. Deckrow has busted his sawing machine again, and broke camp.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Harrington are enjoying a visit from his niece, Miss Murphy, of Midland.

We publish this week in supplement form a list of lands in Crawford county delinquent for taxes for the year 1897, which will be sold for the same May 1st, unless redeemed before that date.

Peter E. Johnson and wife, now visiting in Denmark, evidently be- lieving in expansion, as there was born to them, Jan. 23, a son and a daughter, and all are reported doing well, especially Grandpa A. C. Wilcox.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent. One of the cosiest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave Estey organ, as good as new. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

The warmth of Sunday and Monday destroyed the sleighing and put all vehicles on wheels, but the sudden change of Monday night froze everything with plenty of snow and Tuesday was an ideal day for a blizzard.

It is reported that a man in the eastern part of this township filled a neighbors cow with a big load of bird shot, for coming into his yard, where he had left the fence open. Such action does not tend to increase the feeling of brotherly love.

Rain and melted snow last Thursday made a bad washout on the railroad about two miles south, through the big fill this side of the curve, carrying out about two rails length of the embankment, and another near Cheney, so that all trains were abandoned till next day.

The Grayling Band is preparing for another concert March 14, at which time they will render a new number, "The American Patrol," and several new band and orchestra selections. They are doing fine work and our citizens should show their appreciation by liberal patronage.

Our sheriffs force report the least arrival of tramps for many years, and there has not been an arrest for drunkenness since September 4th. The criminal court might as well be adjourned in this county, and civil cases are not numerous enough to keep the attorneys jaws in good working order.

Heavy rains this week were disastrous, not only to lumbermen but to the railroads as well. A washout occurred near Cheney, sixty feet in length and three feet deep, while a large portion of the Ogemaw hill was washed down onto the track. All traffic was suspended for 24 hours.—Roscommon News.

The Grayling Social Club gave a very successful party in their rooms last Thursday evening, about 40 people having attended. The prizes were won by Miss Eva Wood, and Mrs. H. A. Bauman. Refreshments having been served, dancing was the pleasure until 12 o'clock when all retired to their homes and report having spent a very enjoyable evening.

Ball township, Crawford County, when divided and set off into Grayling and South Branch, was heavily in debt, and efforts are being made to effect a settlement, but the officers are meeting with many obstacles. The accounts are in deplorable condition, the township books have been mutilated and whole papers are missing, and it is a question if a settlement can ever be secured.—Roscommon News.

To almost every girl there comes, between girlhood and womanhood, a time when she feels prompted by her own vitality to take some share in the world's work. It accounts for such that is vigorous in church and social life. Cornelia Atwood Pratt writes of this period in the March delineator. Her article is thrilling, and will in itself do much to induce directness of aim. In the same number, as if to add meaning to Miss Pratt's thoughts, there is a well illustrated article, of great interest to women, dealing with the leaders of Women's Colleges, and some of the educational institutions.

We clip the following from the HERALD TIMES, of West Branch, in re report of the business of their cheese factory for 1899: The total amount of milk received at the factory during the season, was 443,921 pounds, from which were manufactured 46,070 pounds of cheese. The receipts from the sales amounted to \$172,73, and out of this sum over \$100 were distributed among the farmers, or an average of 70 cents per hundred for all milk delivered to the factory, which is an increase over last years returns to the patrons of 30 per cent. Compare this result with those of butter making and the later product would have to bring 10 cents a pound the year around, in time and labor thrown in, to make it equally profitable.

Late Pupils.
The following pupils were late last week:
High School—None.
Grades 6 & 7—None.
Grade 5—None.
Grade 4—None.
Grade 3—None.
Grade 2—None.
Grade 1—Arthur Dougherty, Peter Jeason.
This is the banner week so far.

A Frightful Blunder
will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile Cure on Earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

A statement issued by Land Commissioner French shows that the nine sugar factories of Michigan during the month of January, received 35,935 tons of beets and turned out 7,431,108 pounds of sugar. The total output of the factories of the state during the season to date is 30,106,113 pounds of sugar, 210,971 tons of beets being used.

Working Night and Day.
The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fog into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Sold by L. Fournier.

Notice.
I hereby notify the people of Grayling that I have accepted the agency of the great Mopay book and I hope soon to be able to resume my work, and I shall then canvass jointly for that and the Wonders and Triumphs of the 19th Century. Respectfully, W. H. NILES.

Stood Death Off.
E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life. This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs, and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints, gives perfect health. Only 50 cents, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The R. R. Co. is erecting a commodious building near the round house to be used as a dormitory for their transient men who are here over night and subject to call. It is too much work to hunt them up at any hour of the night, not knowing at which hotel they may be, and this will save all the running.

A Night of Terror.
"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her. This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

Napoleon Bonaparte will appear in the March Century in a new role—that of a temperance advocate. In this second installment of Dr. O'Meara's hitherto unpublished "Talks with Napoleon" at St. Helena, it is recorded that, having a pain in his side, the ex-Emperor asked his physician to show him where his liver was situated; and the latter, in some remarks on the causes of inflammation of that organ, mentioned intoxication as one of them. Thereupon Napoleon remarked: "Then I ought not to have it, as I never was drunk but once in my life; and that was twenty-four years ago at Nice. . . . I drank three bottles of Burgundy, and was completely drunk. O, how sick I was the next day! I wonder how a man who once gets drunk can ever think of doing it again. Such headache, vomiting, and general sickness; I was nearly dead for two days."

Detroit Live Stock Market.
MICH. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, Feb. 13th 1899.
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$4.50@5.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.00@4.50; common, \$2.75@3.75; canners' cows, \$1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders quiet at \$3.25@4.25.
Milk cows, steady at \$3.00@3.00; calves, active at \$5.00@7.00.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and easy; prime lambs \$6.25@6.00; mixed \$4.25@4.25; culls \$2.50@3.00.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.00@5.50; Yorkers \$5.00@5.50; pigs \$4.50@5.00; rough \$4.00@4.50; stags 1 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

CLAGGETT & BLAIR

Headquarters for
This Part of the Earth.

And don't you be the last person in the world to find out where the best goods are sold cheap.

We have a complete line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, consisting of new Teas and Coffees, Pure Spices and Canned Goods.

Their specialties are "Ye Old Fashioned Japan Tea" at 50 cents, Royal Java and Mocha at 35 cents; Ja-vo Blend, the best 25 cents coffee on earth; Mc-Arthurs Patent, the best flour in the city for bread; Pure Lard, Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

For the best of everything at fair figures go to
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

Valentines!

Valentine Day is near at hand, and it will do your heart good to see the new line of Valentines we have this season, both comic and sentimental, ranging in price from one cent and upward.

Fournier's Drug Store.

The New York World.
Thrice-a-Week Edition.
ALMOST A DAILY—AT THE PRICE OF A WEEKLY.

The most widely circulated "weekly" newspaper in America is the Thrice-a-Week edition of The New York World, and with the presidential campaign now at hand you cannot do without it. Here are some of the reasons why it is easily the leader in dollar a year journalism—

It is issued every other day, and is to all purposes a daily.

Every week each subscriber receives 14 pages and often during the "busy" season 24 pages each week. The price is only \$1.00 per year.

It is virtually a daily at the price of a weekly.

Its news covers every known part of the world. No weekly newspaper could stand alone and furnish such service.

The Thrice-a-Week World has at its disposal all of the resources of the greatest newspaper in existence—the wonder of modern journalism—"America's Greatest Newspaper," as it has been justly termed—The New York World.

Its political news is absolutely impartial. This fact will be of especial value in the presidential campaign coming on.

The best of current fiction is found in its columns.

These are only some of the reasons; there are others. Read it and see them all.

We offer this unequalled newspaper and THE AVALANCHE together one year for \$1.65.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is \$2.00.

Opportunity for the farmers. The "Avalanche" and "The Michigan Farmer" together one year for \$1.50. The Michigan Farmer is the oldest regular agricultural journal in this country. It is beautifully printed on high grade paper and employs the most eminent writers on the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture, live stock dairy, apiary and poultry. Has a standard veterinary department for the free treatment of all diseases of farm animals, and a legal department. It contains all agricultural news of the country, and an invaluable literary and household department every week. You can get this fine paper and the "Avalanche" together one year, by subscribing for both at the same time for \$1.50.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

COLTER & CO.
GRAYLING, MICH.

Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

We have a Fine Stock of
WALL PAPER,
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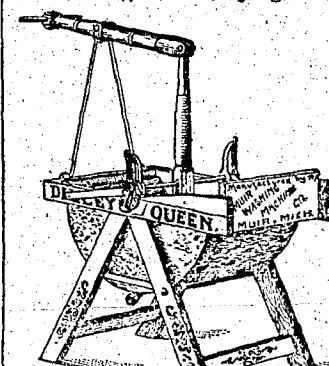
Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House

C. C. WESCOTT
DENTIST.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

Dilley Queen

Washing Machine,
Cloth Wringer and Drying Bars.



Maple Sugar and Fruit Evaporators.
Sap Pails and Spiles.

"Sunlight Gas Generators",
For Lighting
Hotels, Public Buildings and private Residences.

The above goods are the best and latest improved on the market. Testimonials on application.

M. S. DILLEY & CO.,
1012-13
FREDERIC, MICH.

Our Gift to You

If you will renew your subscription or become a new subscriber to THE AVALANCHE, and send or call at this office and pay \$1.00, the price of THE AVALANCHE, and 25 cents additional then we will present you with a year's subscription to The Household. This is an opportunity never before offered, and cannot be continued indefinitely. The price of The Household alone is \$1.00. The price of THE AVALANCHE is \$1.00. Thus the price of both to you is only \$1.25. You can see sample copies of the Household at my office.

GREAT Sacrifice Sale!

Before taking inventory, we offer our entire stock at 1-4 off, and as winter is just beginning, you may need some heavy winter goods, and we can save you money on any thing you need in our line. Remember this is no Fake Sale but a

Genuine Clearing Sale

of every article in our store. Nothing will be reserved.

We have no space to quote prices, but a call at our store will convince you. What we are advertising, so we are doing. The sale is only for 30 days, commencing the 10th of this month until the 10th of February, and is for CASH only.

R. JOSEPH,
ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.
(Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT
A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIPPER FLOW, or a
GALE FLOW, or a
HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

**A CHAMPION BINDER,
OR MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,**
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.



We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 5,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and 60,000 descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Michigan Ave. and Madison Street
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M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 31, 1890. TRADE MARK. Patented July 6, 1897.

50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as many posts as the old style setting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Bracket Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

PONY EXPRESS LINE.

COL. ALEXANDER MAJORS ORIGINATED THE SERVICE.

He began to transport freight across the plains in '48, and did a remarkable business—employed five thousand men and forty thousand oxen.

The man to whom was due more than any other the advance of civilization across the plains of the great West and who became world-famous as the originator of an overland freight line and pony express was Col. Alexander Majors, who died in Chicago not long ago. At the time of his death Col. Majors was 86 years old. Seventy years of his life he had spent on the plains and into this time had been crowded events which are history.

It was in 1848 that Col. Majors began his freighting on the old Santa Fe trail, running a line of wagons between Independence, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M. Majors' Overland Freight soon became famous all over the world. He was not the first man to carry freight over the trail, but he was the first man to develop overland freighting as an industry and to insure in any degree the safety of his goods. His beginning was made auspiciously on the edge of the gold fever, and soon he and his partners he afterward associated with him had established lines to Mexico, California, Colorado and Utah, and in one year the profits of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell amounted to \$500,000. Nearly all of the freight carried over the Rocky Mountains by contract at that time was carried in Majors' wagons, and the Government contracts were all entrusted to him.

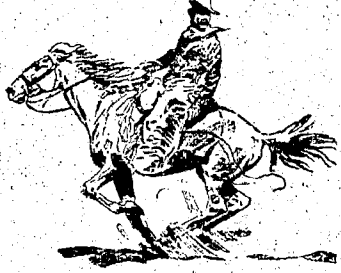
When Col. Majors began operations the Eastern terminus of the freighting



FREIGHTING ACROSS THE PLAINS IN 1848.

trails was Independence, Mo. He started in business with a little outfit of six wagons and forty oxen. For it took six oxen to draw one of the wagons. His first trip was made to Santa Fe, and the run of 800 miles and back was made in ninety-two days. This was unprecedented at the time, and the fact that Majors brought his oxen in as fat and sleek as when they started out gave him a reputation among the traders. Up to that time it had been conceded that no man could manage a yoke of oxen without sweating. A teamster was hired more on his reputation for swearing and shooting than for driving. Col. Majors was a religious man and for a long time conscientious scruples stood in the way of his going into the freighting business. He would not employ men who swore, and he would not haul freight on Sundays.

As traffic increased it fell gradually into the hands of Majors' overland freight, and he took in two partners and changed the name to Majors, Russell & Waddell. They soon increased their teaming outfit to 40,000 oxen and 4,000 wagons, dividing them into "outfits," or "trains," moving out of Inde-



PONY EXPRESS RIDER.

pendence, Mo., on a certain date, and scheduled to reach Santa Fe or Salt Lake or Denver, as the case might be, on a certain date. The organization of a freight train for crossing the plains consisted of twenty-five wagons carrying from three to three and one-half tons each, the merchandise being protected by sheets of ducking. Each wagon was drawn by twelve oxen, and the train was provided with thirty or forty extra animals, in case some of those drawing the wagons went lame. The whole train consisted of from 820 to 350 oxen, a half dozen mules, for herding and riding. The force of men consisted of a wagonmaster, his assistants, the teamsters, a man to look after the extra cattle, and three or four receivers.

Oxen almost always were used in freighting, because they were more reliable for long hauls and because they fared better on the trail. Each ox was carried on a sled, and 2,000 miles between April and November, and still be sleek and safe.

The business of the freight line established by Col. Majors was enormous. In one year he carried 16,000,000 pounds of goods across the plains to Utah, and States, and a total of 1,000,000 pounds of goods across the country. He carried 5,000,000 pounds of goods across the country, and 5,000,000 pounds of goods across the country, and 5,000,000 pounds of goods across the country.

The Pony Express. Col. Majors' great enterprise was a spectacular feat of business, for establishing of the pony express. In the days of the California gold fever this was to the coast what the flying mail trains are to the people today. From the terminus of the eastern tele-

graph line there was a stretch of 2,000 miles to the coast. Majors had already established an overland stage line, operated by the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell. But up to 1850 mail from the Atlantic seaboard was carried by steamer to the isthmus of Panama and then by steamer again to the western coast, and at the last the trip required twenty-two days. Senator Gavin of California, believed that the establishment of an overland express would lead to increased immigration, and finally lead to the building of railroad and telegraph lines, which it did. He persuaded Col. Majors and his partners to start the pony express, and Col. Majors at that time became the virtual head of the overland freight, overland stage line, and pony express. Up to that period the fastest time ever made by news from the Missouri River to San Francisco was twenty-one days. The pony express curtailed this to ten days, taking dispatches from the wire at St. Joseph, Mo., and carrying them the rest of the way on horseback. The route was divided into 100 stations, and 500 horses and 280 men were required for the work. Eighty of these men acted as riders. The riders were all old plainsmen and scouts, brave and daring, and the story of the pony express is one of thrilling adventure. Two hundred and fifty miles a day was made by the express, and none of the riders carried an extra ounce of weight. The horses were very mustangs used to the trail, full of endurance, and as sure-footed as mountain goats.

The work done by the pony express was the marvel of the day and the feats of horsemanship then accomplished are still talked of. However, it never paid running expenses and was eventually sold.

For some years past Col. Majors had been living a quiet life, his time being occupied in the writing of a book of his experiences. In many respects he was a wonderful man and history will claim him as a most remarkable figure.

Ready with the Retort.

The following story is attributed to Marshall P. Wyder: Some evenings ago a man was seated in the corridor of one of the large hotels smoking a

fragrant Havana cigar. On the lounge next to him were seated a woman and her daughter, the latter being immediately next to the smoker. The draft in the corridor blew the smoke from the cigar across the younger woman's face, to which, although it annoyed her extremely, the smoker remained seemingly either oblivious or else wholly indifferent. Finally, after several quite audible remarks to her mother apropos of the rudeness of men in general in smoking in the presence of women, which passed rapidly into a somewhat hectic comment on this smoker in particular, the frayed string of her temper broke, and, turning savagely to the tormentor, she said: "If you were my husband, do you know I'd poison you?" Her neighbor, removing his cigar from his lips, promptly responded: "And do you know, madame, were you my wife, I'd take that poison?"—New York Tribune.

The Sage of Hawville. "Improvements," quoth the sage of Hawville, "air mighty good things, yit tairs some I've run across 'nt goes agin my grain. There's my gal. When she lived down on the farm here she was willin' to go by the name of Sary. Then she went to the district school an' afore long give us to understand that her name was Sarah. 'Then I sent her to the city boardin' school an' she hadn't been there a month afore she writ home an' give us distinctly to understand that her name was Sara. The next letter I writ I told her that it took some people a all-fired long time to find out their name, an' that I hoped she'd finally settle on some particular one, so's I'd know what one to use when I mentioned her in my will. She ain't changed it sense, but we're expectin' another change on the next mail. Improvements air good things in some respects, but as I said afore, they is sartainly some that goes agin my grain."—Indianapolis Sun.

Her Literal Explanation. A few days ago a boy was missing from schoolroom in one of the up-town public school buildings. The teacher looked around and failed to see the familiar face. "Does any pupil know why Tommy McGregor isn't in school to-day?" she inquired. There was no answer. The teacher repeated the query. Then a little girl slowly lifted her hand. "Please, ma'am," she said, "I know." "And why does he stay away, Mary?" "Please, ma'am, it's because he's got 'measles inside'."

Mary had read the contagious disease card that was tacked on the front of the house.—Baltimore Herald.

Ancient Spider. "Tommy! Isn't the spider patient, sitting there all day?" "Topsy! How could he catch flies if he were not?"

Tommy! Why, yes, the flypaper! I should think so, wouldn't you?"

Central America Pyramid Builders. Having the Egyptians, the ancient Mayas of Yucatan seem to have been the greatest pyramid builders the world ever saw.

Many people have wondered, and the world is full of people who like Sonson's marches.

ARE AN ODD PEOPLE.

TZIGANES OF HUNGARY HAVE NO COUNTERPARTS.

Retain the Habits of Barbarians in Spite of Remonstrances. More Scant than Strict Decency Dictates—Their Reclamation Abandoned.

Among the many races which make up the population of that heterogeneous geographical expression termed the Austro-Hungarian empire certainly the most interesting are those curious people called Tziganes in Hungary, bohemiens in France and gypsies in England and the United States. Hungary is the home of the Tziganes, in so far as they have any home. In all other European countries they were persecuted for centuries as being emissaries of the evil one and enemies of Christianity, but Hungary took pity on them and treated the wanderers like lost children. There are now about 150,000 of these Tziganes in Hungary.

One of the favorite abodes of these strange people is near the frontier of Croatia. It is there that the typical Tziganes may best be seen. Their "camps" are always set up at some distance from the nearest town or village; often in close proximity to some forest. The Tzigane huts—for they are nothing more—consist of a single room, unless the owner is extremely well to do, and are generally devoid of furniture. The Tziganes eat and sleep on the bare boards. At all times of the day there is a smoldering fire in the hut, over which hangs a sandstone pot, for the Tzigane has no fixed hour for his meals, but eats whenever he feels hungry. The ordinary bill of fare consists of potatoes, stews, milk and lard. On festive occasions such libals are indulged in as hedges, foxes and squirrels. Cats are considered by the Tziganes a princely diet and they train dogs to hunt hedgehogs and foxes.

Tzigane women, as a rule, go about half naked, the young girls wearing nothing but a small apron, excepting when they go to the neighboring town. The men wear but little clothing, and until the time of their marriage (between 12 and 15 years of age) they also go about almost naked. After marriage, however, they attire themselves in the gaudy Hungarian national costume, of which they are very proud. Cast-off garments of some Magyar noblemen they particularly prize, and when they are able to obtain a bright red coat their satisfaction is complete. The Tziganes have a horror of work or restraint of any kind. Even those who have a fixed residence like to roam about when they feel so inclined. So strong is this wandering instinct with them that they have no word in their language to signify "remain." Most of the trades they adopt are suitable for a nomadic life. They are either horse dealers, blacksmiths, sheep shearers or, and above all, beggars. It is quite impossible to take a country drive through some provinces of Hungary without coming across a band of Tziganes, some one of whom will surely follow a carriage for half an hour or more until he has received a coin. The Tziganes have given themselves the nickname of "poor men" and the habit of begging is so thoroughly rooted in them that even well-to-do members of their race, whom one occasionally meets in Buda-Pesth, driving pure-blooded horses and wearing costly jewels, can not resist the temptation of asking for money.

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to restrain the vagabond propensities of the Tziganes. Emperor Joseph II. once tried to compel them to have a fixed residence, and allotted them land, distributed agricultural implements among them and ordered them to cultivate their acres. But instead of taking up their residence in the comfortable homes they had been presented with the Tziganes turned the houses into stables for their horses and cows and set up tents near by for their own use. To prevent the coin given them for seed from sprouting they boiled it. But the Emperor was not discouraged. He abolished the Tzigane language, as he had already done away with the Magyar language; did away with the very name of Tzigane, and finally took their children from them to be educated by German and Hungarian farmers, who were to bring them up according to a strict code of discipline. But the little Tziganes grew up with all the instincts of their race, and at the first opportunity escaped and rejoined their parents.

A few years ago a Tzigane, who had been adopted as a child in an Austrian family entered the army and rose to the rank of captain. One day, without any warning, he disappeared, and six months later he was found among a band of wandering Tziganes. List, the great pianist, once tried to tame a young Tzigane. He took the boy to Paris, gave him teachers and tried to bring him up in a conventional manner, but the effort was useless and the young bohemiens had to be sent back to his native land. There are a few exceptions which prove the rule, for in Transylvania some peasants are Tziganes and enjoy a well-deserved reputation for thrift and intelligence. Others in Transylvania have become wood carvers, masons and dentists.—Home Journal.

TO FIGHT AGAINST THE BOER.

Lord Strathcona Will Equip a Force of Canadian Rough Riders.

The offer of Lord Strathcona, Canadian high commissioner in London, to equip at his own expense a corps of 400 mounted volunteers, for service with the English in their war against the Boers, has attracted considerable attention. This splendid offer has been accepted by the Dominion government and picked men will be recruited from the northwest and Manitoba. The estimated cost of the force even for a short campaign will be over \$500,000 and if the war lasts unusually long the figures may reach \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000. This act crowns many princely donations made by Lord Strathcona to various philanthropic and educational enterprises in the Dominion.

Sir Donald Smith, Lord Strathcona, was born in Scotland 18 years ago. He emigrated to Canada at an early age and reached this side of the Atlantic with but little money in his pocket. He was of an adventurous disposition, however, and plunged into the life of a pioneer in the undeveloped Canadian West. He grew up with the country and amassed a fortune. He has long

been one of the wealthiest men in Canada and is President of the greatest concern in the Dominion, the Montreal Bank. He is also President of that great corporation, the Hudson Bay Company. As a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway and one of the largest stockholders of that railroad, he has been an important factor in developing the West. Sir Donald has been for nearly forty years connected with Canadian politics and has been during the greater part of that time one of the most prominent figures in Canadian national life, both as a shrewd, practical politician and a great



LORD STRATHCONA.

financial power. As a patriotic Canadian and distinguished philanthropist Sir Donald stands without a peer in the Dominion.

ELEVATORS IN THE CAPITOL.

Persons to Whom Is Due the Credit of Their Introduction.

"I came here," said the veteran experimenter of Congress, "when elevators were unknown. Not long afterward they made their appearance in several of the large cities. They were considered an expensive luxury, and nobody dreamed of placing them in the capitol. Singular as it may seem, the first man to propose and advocate their introduction was a member from Texas. It was the earliest man in the House, and represented the San Antonio district. His name was Gustave Schlegel, and he was born in Germany. At the time of his introduction of a resolution providing for an elevator in the south wing Watchdog Holman was chairman of the committee on appropriations. He fought the resolution, tooth and nail, on the score of economy. He regarded it as the acme of extravagance. Schlegel, however, was persistent. He fought Holman to a standstill, and was finally beaten by the strategy so characteristic of the Hoosier statesman. Even the city members voted against the resolution. The big German, however, had attracted the attention of the whole country. This pleased his constituents, and he was re-elected. He came back to the Forty-fifth Congress and continued the agitation for an elevator. He died near the close of the third session, much regretted.

In the Forty-sixth Congress Robert Klotz of March Chunk, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, championed Schlegel's hobby. He was so persistent in advocating it that one of his colleagues said to him one day: "You want to be hoisted to your seat, do you? Well, the people will hoist you next fall. You will get all the hoisting you want then." The prediction failed. Mr. Klotz was returned to Congress, after he had succeeded in securing an appropriation for an elevator. It was made in the Forty-sixth Congress in the sundry civil bill. Holman was no longer chairman of the committee on appropriations. His successor was the Hon. John De Witt Clinton Atkins of Tennessee. The fact remains, however, that the introduction of the elevator in the capitol was due to the efforts of two statesmen of German extraction.—Washington correspondent Philadelphia Record.

Prison Babies.

Very few people outside official circles know what a large number of babies are born every year in the infirmaries of prisons and penitentiaries, the little people always causing quite a flutter of attentiveness and excitement among female Wardens and prisoners alike.

Of course there is a vast difference in prisoners, and sometimes the person least attentive to the prison baby is the mother herself; but, on the other hand, the general body of the women prisoners make the most pathetic efforts, by means of all manner of trifling scraps and odds and ends, to fabricate articles of wear and ornament for the out-of-place little stranger.

Quite three-fourths of the women volunteer to tend it, and it is often the case that the most refractory and difficult of the prisoners soften and greatly alter by being allowed to do little things for it; indeed, it acts as a sort of like a veritable ray of sunshine among the whole of the poor prisoners, who generally manage to get themselves into great good humor by suggesting as volubly as the prison rules will permit fantastic names for the child. Within a certain period of their birth these children are taken away from the mother and are tended elsewhere with the utmost care and humanity.

Only Reward Asked.

One of our officers in the Philippines is very much disliked by his men. One evening as he was returning home he slipped into some deep water. A private in his regiment, however, happened to see him, and after some trouble succeeded in pulling him out. The officer was very profuse in his thanks, and asked his rescuer the best way he could repay him.

"The best you can reward me," said the soldier, "is to say nothing about it."

"Why, my dear fellow," said the astonished officer, "why do you wish me to say nothing about it?"

"Because if the other fellows know I pulled you out they'd check me in."

Good Oarsmen.

Seven Japanese fishermen for Syria Monica Cal. to open, had become skilled and rowed 60 miles in five days without a mishap.

A bachelor says a boy is undisciplined is a good thing to have around the house to learn things on when they go wrong.

WIND ALWAYS BLOWS.

TERRIBLE AND UNCANNY CAVITY ON A TEXAS RANCH.

There the Wind Sucks and Whirls with Fatal Insistence in All Kinds of Weather—Cattle, Horses and Trees Engulfed in the Mysterious Hole.

In the Peach Creek neighborhood is a place known as the Hole in the Ground, which is the only place in Texas, as far as known, where the wind blows up and down, a regular gale. The hole is on the cattle ranch belonging to Claus Baugartner, and close to the creek between high, wooded bluffs. Peach creek is really a bayou, its waters level with the sea and running only during freshets caused by excessive rains. High south or north winds are the only ones to ruffle its usually placid surface.

But it does not matter how placid the waters of Peach creek may be, how straight and unbending the trees on the bluffs may stand or how lazily the clouds drift through the air, there is always a gale at the Hole in the Ground. It blows and roars and whistles and shrieks as only a raging hurricane can do in its mad career. The hole is a costly affair to the man who owns it. The low ground on which it is situated is the only place where his cattle can get water at the creek.

It would be all right if a fence could be maintained around the hole, but that cannot be done. Every time the wind veers to the east everything above ground between the bluffs is sucked into it; snapping the stoutest fence posts like pipe stems, and snatching coils of barbed wire as if they were flimsy gossamers. At such times horses, cattle and sheep that happen to be on the flat are doomed. Strong horses, caught in the eddy of the mysterious wind, are as helpless as flies in a gale. They plunge and leap and struggle for a minute, then they are pressed down, whirled around a few times and go down never to be seen again.

The hole itself is about 300 feet across the top, with slanting sides. No one has ever dared to go close enough to be able to look down into it and see what the bottom is like. The sounds of the wind vary from a hoarse roar to a keen whistling noise. The prevailing winds, except an east wind, do not seem to affect it in any way, for in calm and storm, rain and shine, night and day, winter and summer, it puffs and sucks and whistles and eddies to suit itself.

Twice in the memory of man Peach creek has overflowed its banks high enough to run into the hole. The last time was during the general overflow last summer. The water then rose to a depth of four feet on the flat where the hole is situated. For a minute or so the water would pour down with a gurgling noise, then the earth around seemed to himp itself for a moment and the next there would be an explosive sound, when it would come up again in a solid column 100 feet high. When this column broke the waves rushed against the adjacent bluffs and were whipped into foam. This was repeated every minute or two until the water in the creek went back again with its banks. After the water had receded and the hole had resumed its usual labor of sucking and puffing wind once more, the ground around was literally covered with the bones of dead animals on which it had gorged itself for many years before.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

STATUE OF KRUGER.

One that Has Been Designed for Church Square in Pretoria.

A correspondent recently returned from South Africa furnishes the London Morning Leader with this print of the photograph—hitherto unpublished—of the projected Kruger statue, famous for two reasons: first, because the art-



THE KRUGER STATUE.

ist is daring enough to perpetuate the tall hat; and second, because the top of the hat is hollow, and is to be kept filled with water, so that little birds may have drink. This is the thoughtful idea of Mrs. Kruger. Work on the statue, by the way, is just now suspended.

How He Got Ahead.

"It's strange," sighed the trolley conductor, "how when two boys start out with equal chances one of them is bound to force ahead while the other lags behind. There was Jim and I were fast friends as youths, but look at me now. Equal as our chances were Jim's ahead."

"What is he doing?" asked the passenger who had paid his fare. "He's the motor man up front. Did I get you nicker?" Bang! Clatter! "Edmond place!" Bang! Clatter! Bang! clatter. "Yes, sir, it's strange." Detroit Free Press.

Etiquette Bars Omnibus Riding. Professional etiquette prevents French jagers and Indian officers from riding in omnibuses.

If it weren't for the fool a wise man would never know how dangerous it is to blow into an empty gun.

AN ECCENTRIC MILLIONAIRE.

Banker Daniel H. Moffat and Some of His Peculiar Tastes.



D. H. MOFFAT.

Daniel H. Moffat, the millionaire millionaire banker of Denver, Col., who last year attracted considerable attention by taking Thomas Gay, head waiter at a fashionable New York hotel, on a protracted European trip, has again shown his unique eccentricity by giving away fortunes to two of his employees.

Geo. Ross Lewin, cashier of Mr. Moffat's Denver bank, the First National, and Thomas Kelly, assistant cashier, are the lucky men. Mr. Lewin's gift was a check for \$100,000 and Mr. Kelly's was one for \$75,000. The only message with the checks was: "Accept as tokens of Mr. Moffat's regards." It's needless to say that Messrs. Lewin and Kelly appreciate their employer's appreciation.

Mr. Moffat gave away another fortune some years ago, but under much different circumstances. An excited man broke into his office at the bank one day and, brandishing a big bottle filled with liquid, demanded that Mr. Moffat give him all the money he had handy.

"I've explosive enough here to blow this place to atoms if I drop it," the visitor cried, "and it drops unless I get the money!"

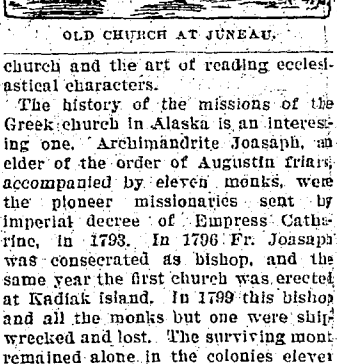
He got it, nearly \$20,000. The visitor got away safely, leaving the bottle. It had nothing in it more dangerous than castor oil.

AN OLD, OLD CHURCH.

Built by the Russians in Alaska in 1800, and Still Standing.

The old Russian church at Juneau, Alaska, built in 1800, is still standing, four-square to all the winds that blow. The larger and more modern building, part of whose gable and weather-boarded and juts up close to the church in the background of the picture, is an up-to-date brewery, lately erected to supply amber fluid to quench the thirst of the people as they grow in civilized tastes.

This church has long served its purpose as a house of worship and an ecclesiastical school. In many instances have been taught the rites of the Greek



OLD CHURCH AT JUNEAU.

church and the art of reading ecclesiastical characters.

The history of the missions of the Greek church in Alaska is an interesting one. Archimandrite Joseph, an elder of the order of Augustin friars, accompanied by eleven monks, were the pioneer missionaries sent by Imperial decree of Empress Catherine, in 1793. In 1798 Fr. Joseph was consecrated as bishop, and the same year the first church was erected at Kodiak Island. In 1799 this bishop and all the monks but one were shipwrecked and lost. The surviving monk remained alone in the colonies eleven years before another was sent to his assistance.

The man, however, who left the greatest religious impress upon the country was Innocent Veniaminov. He began his labors there in 1823 and in 1840 he was made bishop. The earliest mission established at Sitka was about the year 1800. An ecclesiastical school was opened at Sitka in 1841. It was then but a small place, built chiefly of log huts.

The First Iron P-ow.

It would be difficult to say who made the first iron plow; but in Scotland a contemporary says the inventor was a humble Scotch blacksmith, named William Allan. His modesty was so great that after he had made his first plow, and it did satisfactory work of his own farm, he declined to make a second for neighboring gentlemen on the plea that he was not as good a blacksmith as the gentlemen ought to have, and recommended a neighbor of his, named Gray. The latter became rich at the business, while Allan remained as poor as ever.—Scottish American.

No Gentleman Would Take It.

A member of one of the great political clubs of London recently lost his umbrella and put up a notice in the hall requesting "the nobleman" who had taken it to return it when he had done with it. The committee, in the course, desired to be informed why he had ascribed its possession to a peer. The member blandly referred them to the rule which said that the club was composed of "noblemen and gentlemen," and added that no gentleman would have taken his umbrella.

Exercise for the Lungs.

Strengthening the lungs, especially the apex, may be done by blowing through a small pipem or tube that will allow the breath to pass out slowly. First fill the lungs with good air, then blow with steady force vigorously, but not violently. A few times a day will be sufficient.

A Will and a Way.

"George," she cooed, "why can't you get married next Sunday?" "Well," hesitatingly replied the poor fellow, "but my girl and I are both so cold, I should like to stay in bed Sunday."

George's girl was a cold comfort. He got married Saturday. Judge.

Only Male Jaws at That.

The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 500 pounds, and those of mastiffs, wolves, etc., far more.

Action and reaction are not equal in the stock market.



Ida—She keeps her age well, doesn't she? May—Yes; she can't get rid of it.—Chicago News.

"Why is Aguinahlo like a man who lives by his wits?" "I dunno." "He carries his capital with him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Young Physician—When you have a case which baffles you, whom do you call in? Old Doctor (gruffly)—The undertaker.—Life.

"What is a bachelor, Aunt Martha?" "Oh, he's a man who thinks every girl that looks at him intends to marry him."—Indianapolis Journal.

Justifiable—She—Don't you think it is better to marry for love than for money? He—Certainly! If the contracting parties are both wealthy.—Chicago News.

Ned—I wonder if it amazes a girl when a fellow catches her under the mistletoe. Ted—It must; she always seems to be rooted to the spot.—Town Topics.

Maud—Tell me all about it. Mabel—Well, when it began he was on his knees. Maud—And how did it end? Mabel—in the end—er—I was on his knees.—Town Topics.

"What is your occupation, my good woman?" said the examining attorney to the witness for the defendant. "Of'm a washer-woman, sorr." "Where do you hang out?"—Judge.

Demonstrative three-piece. "What a beautiful ball clock!" exclaimed the visitor. "Yes," said Mrs. Gaswell, "it cost us a pile of money. The penitentiary oscillates just once every second."—Chicago Tribune.

Her natural rights: Mamma—I don't see where you get your red hair; you don't get it from your papa, and you certainly don't get it from me. Little Dorothy—Well, mamma, can't I start something?—Puck.

Ralph—Suppose a fellow's best girl gets mad when he asks for a kiss? Curtis—Take it without asking. Ralph—Suppose she gets mad then? Curtis—Then he's got some other fellow's girl.—Harvard Life.

Country Doctor (catechizing)—Now, little boy, what must we all do in order to enter heaven? Boy—Die. Country Doctor—Quite right—but what must we all do before we die? Boy—Get sick and send for you.—Judge.

The doctor prescribes: Jimson—Doctor, I am getting too stout for comfort, and I want your advice. Doctor: Nothing reduces flesh like worry; spend two hours a day thinking of the unpaid bill you owe me.—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Lash—What did you get baby for a birthday present? Mrs. Rash—I took four dollars and ninety-nine cents out of the little darling's bank and bought him this lovely lamp for the drawing-room.—Boston Beacon.

Football—Mrs. Newcome (her first game)—Oh! isn't it awful! Horrible! Why, they will kill that man underneath! Her Daughter (an enthusiast)—Oh! he doesn't mind it, mother; he's unconquered by this time!—Puck.

Mrs. Kelly (1 a. m.)—How could yez get drunk without a cut in your pocket? Mr. Kelly—Whol, Rooney was talkin' in war, Casey was talkin' politics, and Hogan was talkin' baby! All I had to do was to kape me mout shut!—Puck.

"This is murder!" cried the enemy, as the captain of marines opened with the ship's machine guns from the top of the hill. "No, only a salt and battery," we shouted back at them, thus defiantly adding insult to injury.—Detroit Journal.

"Jayshim fairly worships his wife," said Fostick, "and yet he won't give her enough money to dress herself properly." "It isn't always the most devout worshiper that puts the most money on the collection-plate," replied Keedick.—Town Topics.

Inquiring Child—Father, there's a lot in this book about Othello. Who was Othello? Father—Othello! Why, bless me, my boy, do you mean to tell me you go to Sunday school; and don't know a simple thing like that? I'm ashamed of you!—Tit-Bits.

